

Clinton, Denying Indecision, Hotly Defends His Presidency

Combative Response To the Big Question

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton delivered an impassioned defense of his five-month-old presidency on Tuesday, denying that he had been indecisive on thorny issues ranging from the budget to court nominees to Bosnia.

At a news conference, Mr. Clinton was asked a question that for weeks has been at the heart of the political commentary about his presidency: Has the public lost confidence in him because of "wavering," and if so, what is he going to do about it?

His response was nearly as combative as the one he delivered 16 months ago in New Hampshire when his candidacy for the White House appeared to be doomed. On Tuesday, however, Mr. Clinton was able to marshal an array of positive economic statistics to support his argument.

"This is the most decisive presidency you've had in a very long time on all the big issues that matter," the president said, adding that "all the heat we're getting from people is because of the decisions that have been made, not because of those that haven't."

He ticked off a long list of what he views as significant accomplishments but acknowledged that news leaks had occurred that he regretted. Many of those disclosures

have contributed to the perception of a White House in disarray because signals to the press from anonymous aides often differ from the final decision announced by the president. The most recent display was Mr. Clinton's seeming indecision on his first appointee to the Supreme Court.

"There is no wavering," the president said. "If someone had said last Christmas that all that has been accomplished would be accomplished, I'd say most people would think that was a pretty decisive record."

As for the accomplishments, Mr. Clinton listed unemployment under 7 percent; 755,000 new jobs; a 20-year low in interest rates; a seven-year high in housing sales; a global effort under U.S. leadership to support President Boris Yeltsin in Russia; signing the global environmental treaty to protect diverse species after President George Bush refused to do so in Rio de Janeiro; congressional passage of a law, opposed by Mr. Bush, requiring employers to provide unpaid leave for family medical emergencies; passage of a law, fought by Republicans, permitting voter registration at the time a driver's license is obtained; repeal of a Bush-inspired law restricting abortion information at federally funded clinics; and repeal of a Bush-supported ban on medical research using fetal tissue.

Mr. Clinton paid special attention to his proposed five-year budget plan, which is the subject of intense debate in a Congress controlled by Mr. Clinton's fellow Democrats, largely because it asks for as much in new taxes as it cuts in spending on federal programs.

"No president's budget has been taken seriously in this

A Long Sigh of Relief Over Court Choice

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Last March, when President Bill Clinton was presented with the opportunity to make his first Supreme Court selection, he told aides he wanted to take his time, hit a "home run" with his nominee, and choose someone who would make everyone stand up and say, "wow."

But what was supposed to have been one of the most personally exciting decisions of the early Clinton presidency

NEWS ANALYSIS

ended in the end had the appearance of an 11th-hour scramble, with the bodies of other would-be nominees left strewn on the field and three months' careful deliberations boiled down to 36 hours of rapid-fire decisions.

When it was over, the sound emanating from the capital was not "wow," but "when" — a sigh of relief that the White House's handling of another high-level appointment had not turned into a fiasco, after teetering on the edge for several days.

What happened between last March and Monday's ceremony in the Rose Garden, when Mr. Clinton introduced his nominee, Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg, is the story of a president who, through a series of stumbles, has

lost so much political capital that he felt impelled to choose a jurist, however respected, whom he had previously set aside, a jurist he had met only once at a lecture years ago before interviewing her for 90 minutes Sunday morning, and one who in the end seemed the politically safe choice when Mr. Clinton could not afford anything else.

Judge Ginsburg, who sits on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, may turn out to be the outstanding justice that Mr. Clinton predicted. In her Rose Garden appearance, she gave a personal and poignant talk, touching not only on her legal philosophy but on lessons learned from her mother. Her reflections had the president and many in the audience moved to tears.

Judge Ginsburg has been hailed by Democrats and Republicans alike. But the decision Monday was clearly part of a pattern in Mr. Clinton's decision-making on Bosnia, on his economic package and for his attorney general.

In the end, he makes what are arguably the right choices. But they are reached by the messiest of paths, along which reputations are damaged, the White House looks slipshod and some of the gloss comes off the results.

The president is clearly sensitive to the mounting impression that this is how he makes too many decisions. When a reporter asked him Monday to explain his decision-making and offered him a chance to "disabuse us of any notion" that he had turned to Judge Ginsburg only after it appeared that Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt or Judge Stephen G. Breyer of Boston might prove too

See JUSTICE, Page 4

Good News On Inflation Gives Lift to U.S. Recovery

Stable Consumer Prices Mean Interest Rates, For Now, Can Stay Low

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Consumer prices rose a scant 0.1 percent in May, the U.S. government said Tuesday, ending for now any likelihood that the Federal Reserve will raise short-term interest rates to keep inflation under control.

Falling energy prices and near-stability in housing costs kept the increase in the consumer price index low after a 0.4 percent rise in April, the Labor Department reported. That increase had revived fears of inflation and caused a jump in interest rates as investors thought the Fed would tighten monetary policy for the first time in four years.

Some interest rates began to fall Friday after a report from the department that producer prices for finished goods were unchanged last month after large increases in March and April. Producer prices often lead changes in the prices for goods included in the consumer index.

The better inflation news caused Clinton administration officials to breathe a sigh of relief that interest rates are not headed higher. The administration is hoping for faster economic growth to create more jobs and bring down the 6.9 percent unemployment rate.

President Bill Clinton expressed pleasure at the news and urged the Senate to move ahead with his deficit reduction plan, which also aims to keep interest rates down by reducing government borrowing.

"We've had since last Friday very good reports on low inflation in terms of both producer prices and consumer prices," Mr. Clinton said. "And in the larger sense, over the last few months, we've seen a continuing reduction in long-term interest rates which have given us a 20-year low in mortgage rates, a seven-year high in housing sales, and have mightily contributed to the introduction into this economy of 755,000 new jobs."

He said that for the trend to continue, the Congress must pass a "strong economic program" that "reduces the deficit, increases investment in our future, and is fair in terms of requiring a fair apportionment of the burden."

In another favorable economic report, the government said that the broadest measure of the U.S. trade deficit narrowed 11.7 percent from January through March, due partly to strong overseas purchases of American services like travel and telecommunications.

In Tokyo, the Finance Ministry said Japan's trade surplus fell in May for the first time in 29 months. But the small decline from last year's levels, however, seemed unlikely to comfort trading partners that have demanded Japan do more to balance its trade. (Page 13) In contrast with the improved U.S. economic picture, officials at the European Community were preparing to report that the European economy was likely to contract by one-half percent this year. (Page 15)

Inflation fears in the United States were revived earlier this year when the consumer price index rose 0.5 percent in January and 0.3 percent in February. The worries subsided a bit when March came in at 0.1 percent but were heightened again by the April increase.

But now, over the past three months the index has gone up at an annual rate of only 2.8 percent. If the quarter of the index represented by volatile food and energy prices is excluded, the remainder of the consumer price index has risen at a 3 percent rate in the same period.

Some economists expect the lower inflation rates to continue, at least for a while. For instance, Edward S. Hyman of ISI Group, a New York broker-dealer, said tobacco and energy prices could decline enough this month to keep the consumer price index unchanged. Last

See ECONOMY, Page 12

Miyazawa Fails Test on Reform Bill

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's future as Japan's leader appeared in peril on Tuesday as his biggest political goal — pushing through a political reform bill to restore faith in a scandal-ridden government — was declared dead by leaders of his own party, and his opponents circled for a no-confidence vote in the government later this week.

The failure of the political reform bill, which has been the source of tremendous backroom dealing among governing and opposition party leaders for months, raised the possibility that the government could fall before or just after the summit meeting of the seven largest industrialized nations in three weeks. Japan is the host of the meeting, and Mr. Miyazawa has been preparing for the event to showcase a new and more active international role for Japan.

But Mr. Miyazawa's tenure has been marred by accusations that he lacks resolve and vision, and that despite his repeated commitments to clean up Japanese politics he has little interest in upsetting the status quo. Now, for the first time, there are suggestions that he may be forced to dissolve parliament just as the spotlight falls on Tokyo.

Although Mr. Miyazawa has not yet conceded that his vow to push a political reform bill through has come to naught, the secretary-general of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, said Tuesday that the effort would be abandoned "until after we win a victory in the 1995 upper house election." But many in the party believe that delay may be a prescription for electoral disaster at a time that the public seems particularly distrustful of the governing party. The law requires an election for the more powerful lower house by next spring.

Mr. Miyazawa has not been helped in recent days by the release of the first survey of the personal assets of members of parliament. It showed that governing party members, on average, have assets of \$1.25 million each, roughly three times that of opposition politicians. Those figures likely grossly understate the real assets of politicians here, because they do not include the market value of their real estate, cash or precious metals, or assets listed in other names.

Many political analysts were comparing the rumblings about Mr. Miyazawa's tenure to the last days of the government of Toshiki Kaifu, forced from office in 1991 when he insisted on the passage of a major political reform in the wake of a major scandal. The most powerful vision in the governing party, run by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and his pow-

See JAPAN, Page 9



Muslims suspected of war crimes waiting in a truck in Konjic to be interrogated by Serbs. They were handed over by Croats. Another Bosnian cease-fire was signed. Page 4.

To Serbs, Pain of Sanctions Helps Absolve Belgrade

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

NOVI SAD, Yugoslavia — Under the green plastic roof of the central market here, Desa Kukobat fumbled to make change for a customer, slowly counting out a thick pile of 100,000-dinar and 50,000-dinar notes, once a small fortune in Yugoslavia.

The head of lettuce she had just sold cost 50,000 dinars; the man, apologizing, said a 1-million dinar note was the smallest he had. This is worth about \$1.30 at present.

"The embargo is suffocating us," complained Mrs. Kukobat, 53, a sunburned woman selling

cucumbers, lettuce and potatoes. "People can't afford to buy anything, we can't afford to produce very much, and the money is worthless paper. Why don't you ease these sanctions? We are not America's enemies."

Like other people in this Danube city, the capital of Serbia's fertile Vojvodina Province, Mrs. Kukobat says she does not care much about the war in neighboring Bosnia nor about Belgrade politicians' dreams of a Greater Serbia.

What matters here, she says, 80 kilometers (50 miles) northwest of Belgrade, is that life for her and for her family becomes harder with each day, a grim reality resulting from the

United Nations economic sanctions enforced a year ago against what remains of federal Yugoslavia. For this she holds the West — rather than the country's leaders — accountable.

Mrs. Kukobat's opinion is just the sort of thing that the most nationalist and militant political leaders in Serbia like to hear.

"This is what we have argued," said Maja Grljovic, the 30-year-old vice president of the Serbian parliament and a lawyer from Novi Sad who is a founding member of the Serbian Radical Party. "Instead of achieving their goal of making Serbia surrender, the West has only provoked the people's spite."

The most jingoistic of the Serbian parties, the

Radicals, won a third of the votes cast in Novi Sad in national elections last December and now make up the second-largest block of legislators in the Federal Assembly.

Western diplomats in Belgrade believe that hyperinflation, currently an estimated 300 percent a month, and the continuing decline in production have strengthened the hand of hardliners who favor continued support for the Serbian nationalists in Bosnia.

Those problems may also have been a factor in moves by the president of Serbia, Slobodan

See EMBARGO, Page 4

Triad of Crises Overloads UN and Exposes Frailties

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Simultaneous crises in Somalia, Bosnia and Cambodia have exposed severe shortcomings in the UN peacekeeping operations that the United States and its allies had hoped to use in settling conflicts around the world.

As UN troops struggled to maintain order in Mogadishu and Phnom Penh and watched helplessly as Serb forces pressed an offensive in Bosnia, officials said the peacekeeping forces lacked the military command structures, training or equipment to undertake many of their tasks.

UN peacekeepers complain that there is no clear and universally accepted definition of their role. And rather than being backed by the unequivocal resolve of the United States and other powerful nations, UN forces increasingly find themselves thrust into intractable civil wars where none of the world's powers are willing to venture by themselves.

"The United Nations is overloaded," said John Bolton, a senior fellow at the Manhattan Institute who was the State Department's UN liaison officer during the Bush administration.

"The demands on the organization have outpaced its capabilities. It has been the victim of its friends who have asked it to do too much." In Cambodia, the most expensive and ambitious peacekeeping mission ever mounted appears threatened with collapse after the government refused to accept its loss to a royalist opposition party in UN-organized elections.

In Bosnia, UN peacekeepers remained helpless to prevent a shelling siege by Bosnian Serb forces against the Muslim enclave of Gorazde, which has been declared a UN "safe haven."

In Somalia, more than a dozen demonstrating civilians were shot and killed Sunday by Pakistani peacekeeping soldiers, eight days after 23 Pakistani soldiers were killed in a raid on their compound that reportedly was ordered by a Somali warlord.

All three operations were begun in countries where the United States and other leading powers had no compelling interest in helping the UN operation get off to a good start, or in patiently seeing it through to the end. In both Cambodia and Somalia, the UN plunged into war-shattered nations with only short-term mandates of no longer than two years, and staggering assignments to restore order and democracy.

"The Security Council nations have ordered up a whole slew of new operations when they don't have deep national interests in the outcomes," said Ed Luck, president of the United Nations Association. "You get a great credibility gap because they often don't have the political will to back up the resolutions."

In Somalia, Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali bluntly insisted to Bush administration officials that U.S. troops would have to disarm feuding Somali warlords so that the peace and safety the troops brought to the food distribution would last after the initial U.S. intervention.

See CONFLICTS, Page 4

Kiosk

John Connally Dies in Texas

HOUSTON (AP) — John Connally, 76, a three-time Texas governor and former cabinet member who was wounded in the gunfire that killed President John F. Kennedy in 1963, died of pulmonary fibrosis here Tuesday.

As a Democrat, Mr. Connally was governor from 1963 to 1968.

General News

Canada's first woman prime minister faces the challenge of a national election. Page 2.

Business/Finance

Chinese retail sales surged as inflation fears grew. Page 17.

Book Review

Page 10.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 22.69	Down 1.69%
4,920.00	103.10

The Dollar	New York	Time	Close	Previous Close
DM	1.6461		1.6285	
Pound	1.5155		1.5289	
Yen	108.855		105.10	
FF	5.5375		5.476	



WARLORD REPLIES — General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, the Somali strongman, protesting attacks by UN forces at a rally on Tuesday of about a thousand backers in Mogadishu. Page 8.

JUN 16 1993

STATESIDE / HEALTH-CARE BATTLE

★ POLITICAL VOICES ★

Clinton Turns Other Check to Questioner

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton jokingly gave an ABC reporter, Brit Hume, a fresh chance to question him on Tuesday, a day after tersely rejecting a query from the White House correspondent at a Rose Garden news conference.

At a news conference Tuesday in the White House, Mr. Clinton made a short opening statement about the economy and other matters, then added: "Having said that, I think I ought to give Brit his follow-up."

"You know what I'm really upset about? You got a honeymoon and I didn't," Mr. Clinton said.

Mr. Hume, who just returned from a two-week honeymoon, shot back: "Yes sir, but you got to end it."

"Let's extend it then," Mr. Clinton said.

Mr. Clinton insisted he was "not mad at the press," despite cutting short the news conference Monday.

Aides to the president defended Mr. Clinton's reaction to Mr. Hume's question about his decision-making process that followed his announcement of a federal appellate court judge, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, as his Supreme Court nominee.

The president's chief of staff, Thomas F. McLaughry, said the question that bothered Mr. Clinton "came right on the heels of Judge Ginsburg's early entry, which was heartfelt and very personal, and the president simply didn't want to go into a lot of process questions after those comments." (AP)

Black Still Beautiful for a Black Republican

WASHINGTON — On Friday, he was quitting. Over the weekend, he was listening. Now he is staying.

Representative Gary A. Franks, Republican of Connecticut, concluded, under the television lights, a very public spell of playing an inquisitive Hamlet. The question: Would the only black Republican in Congress remain a member of the Congressional Black Caucus?

"As long as I am a member of Congress and black, I will continue to belong to the CBC," Mr. Franks declared Monday at a news conference originally called to announce his resignation from the 39-member group.

The conservative lawmaker, who is in his second term, said he decided to continue his membership because constituents urged him to stay. He had planned to quit, he said, because the Black Caucus has "routinely" ejected him from meetings where intra-party — Democratic Party, that is — issues were discussed.

"We're working on a streak now, I believe it's four or five consecutive meetings in which I've been asked to leave," Mr. Franks said. "I think I've been asked to leave more often than I've been asked to stay."

When Congress is in session, the caucus meets weekly at a private Wednesday luncheon in the Rayburn House Office Building. Membership dues are \$10,000 per two-year session. A spokeswoman for Representative Kwesi Mfume, Democrat of Maryland, caucus chairman, said he had no comment on Mr. Franks' decision or his grievances. (AP)

Career Diplomat Named Rome Ambassador

WASHINGTON — Mr. Clinton announced on Tuesday the nomination of a senior Foreign Service officer, Reginald Bartholomew, to be ambassador to Italy.

Mr. Bartholomew has recently served as U.S. special envoy to the former Yugoslavia and U.S. representative to NATO. From 1989 to 1992 he was undersecretary of state for security assistance programs. He earlier served as ambassador to Spain and Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Washington broke a long tradition of patronage by appointing a career diplomat, Edward J. Perkins, as ambassador to Australia, rather than sending the more customary political fund contributor. Australians had long felt that their pivotal position as a Pacific democracy deserved something better than a backslapping political fixer.

Since World War II, all U.S. ambassadors to Australia have been political appointees, except for one career diplomat sent to Canberra in the early 1970s. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Charles Grassley, Republican of Iowa, a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee that must vote on whether to confirm the nomination of Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg to the Supreme Court: "I think she's a Democrat that even Republicans could support. Now the president is beginning to act as if the criteria he ran on instead of the liberal he started serving as." (AP)

Away From Politics

- AIDS and related infections have surpassed accidents, cancer and heart disease as the leading killer of young adults in an increasing number of cities and states, U.S. government researchers reported. In an analysis of 1990 mortality data, published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, they found that AIDS and illnesses related to HIV, the virus that causes it, were the No. 1 killer of young men in five states and 64 cities nationwide, and the leading killer of young women in nine cities.
- A heart and liver transplanted to Pennsylvania's governor, Robert P. Casey, were working well after the 13-hour operation a day earlier, and Mr. Casey, 61, regained consciousness, surgeons said. Meanwhile, Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, conducted business from his hospital bed after doctors told him that a 2-inch tumor removed from his skull was benign.
- The American Medical Association has banned discrimination against homosexual doctors who want to join its ranks. By a voice vote, delegates for the nation's largest association of doctors added the words "sexual orientation" to their nondiscrimination bylaw. They had rejected similar measures several times previously in the last four years.
- An endangered California condor was killed when it flew into utility lines east of Fillmore, in the second such incident in a month, U.S. wildlife officials said.
- Divers who reported the discovery of a sunken Nazi submarine off Cape Cod plan to proceed with salvage efforts despite protests from Bonn. German officials say the U-boat is a tomb for the estimated 50 crewmen who drowned when it was sunk on Oct. 28, 1944.
- A youth hit a 79-year-old woman on the head with a portable stereo after she complained about the lyrics of a rap song he was listening to, then beat and kicked her to death, said police in Fort St. Louis, Florida. Victor Brancaccio, 16, told friends that he killed Mollie Mae Frazier and left her body in a vacant lot near his home.
- A doctor was sentenced to up to 79 years in prison for a botched abortion that resulted in a child being born with a severed arm, and for kicking another woman out of his office midway through an abortion. Dr. Abu Hayat, 64, was convicted Feb. 22 of illegal abortion and three counts of assault. (AP, NYT)

On June 21st, the IHT will publish a Special Report on

Mergers & Acquisitions

- Among the topics to be covered are:
- Consolidation in the American banking industry.
 - Diversification through takeovers
 - Outlook for M & A in Europe's Single Market
 - Comeback of the junk bond market
 - Takeovers and mergers in the airline industry

For advertising information, please contact Juanita Caspari in Paris at: (33-1) 46 37 93 76.

Herald Tribune

Doctors Threaten Legal Challenge to Clinton Reforms

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Leaders of the American Medical Association have laid the groundwork for an aggressive legal and political campaign against two important elements of the health plan being developed by President Bill Clinton — limits on national spending for health care and on doctor charges.

The board of trustees warned Monday of significant constitutional challenges if the government tried to impose price controls or an overall limit on health spending, both of which have been advocated by the White House.

The doctors and their lawyers see the practice of medicine as a property right, protected by the Fifth Amendment.

One clause of the Fifth Amendment states that no person may be deprived of life, liberty or property

without due process of law. Another clause says private property may not be taken for public use without just compensation.

In a report to the medical association, which is holding its annual meeting here, the lawyers wrote: "When price controls are imposed on all physicians, there can be no claim that they have been incurred voluntarily. The only way to avoid the controls would be to abandon the practice of medicine entirely. However, physicians make huge investments in specialized training and equipment — an investment which would have no value if not devoted to the practice of medicine. A decision to abandon the profession would completely wipe out this investment."

In addition, the medical association asserted that although Congress was free to limit U.S. spending for health care, and could discourage employers from spending money for employee health care, the Fifth Amendment "prohibits the government from barring

individuals from using their own funds or their own insurance coverage to obtain appropriate medical care, based solely on a governmental desire to limit aggregate expenditures on health care."

Under the developing Clinton administration plan, all Americans would be guaranteed a basic health package. The administration said the package would be so comprehensive that there would be no need to buy more, but it has not addressed what posing the government would take if people felt such a need.

In Washington, Robert O. Boorstin, a White House spokesman, said: "I am sure that Justice Department people have looked at these questions. I don't know their conclusion." On price controls, Mr. Boorstin said, "I have a sneaking suspicion" that the views of consumers and economists will count for more than the views of the American Medical Association.

The medical association's board said it planned aggressive lobbying in Washington and across the

country to resist price controls, limits on health-care spending and other proposals opposed by physicians. They support some of Mr. Clinton's ideas, such as a guaranteed package of health benefits for everyone.

The government already limits doctor fees under the limited Medicare and Medicaid programs. U.S. physicians do not have to participate in either program. The Clinton administration, however, is considering limits on fees charged by physicians to private patients as well.

Officials of the medical association said that it would be much more difficult for the government to set prices for doctor services than for products like, for example, natural gas. The medical association's lawyers said that any system of price controls on doctor services "must distinguish between different procedures, different physician training levels and different areas of the country."

U.S. Has a Bitter Pill for Vitamin and Diet Supplement Firms

By Marian Burros
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration, renewing its efforts to control vitamins and other dietary supplements, announced plans Tuesday to regulate health claims. The agency will also seek advice on how to assure the safety of the products in the \$4 billion market.

Those plans have been met with a vigorous counter-attack by the supplement industry, which opposes any new regulations.

Americans are swallowing billions of pills in the belief that they bolster the immune system, help them sleep, induce weight loss, fight heart disease and cure cancer. Unlike drugs or foods, the safety, nutritional content and health claims of vitamins, minerals, amino acids and herbal products are barely regulated.

The agency reissued its proposed rule about health claims that was originally published as part of the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act, which takes effect next year. The rule would require nutrition information on most foods and supplements.

In response to heavy pressure from the supplement industry, Congress placed a one-year moratorium on the section of the act that applied to dietary supplements. If Congress does not renew the moratorium or write new legislation, the rules could take effect next year.

In addition to the proposed regulation, the agency began an inquiry into the safety of amino acids and herbal preparations.

The industry is telling its customers that the agency

intends to remove hundreds of products from the market and require prescriptions for dozens more.

Gerald Kessler, the chief executive officer of Nature's Plus, a Farmingdale, New York, manufacturer of supplements, said: "The FDA has had a bias against the supplement industry for 50 years." Mr. Kessler heads the Natural Nutrition Alliance, one of the more active groups lobbying to prevent the enactment of new rules. He is no relation to Dr. David Kessler, the agency commissioner.

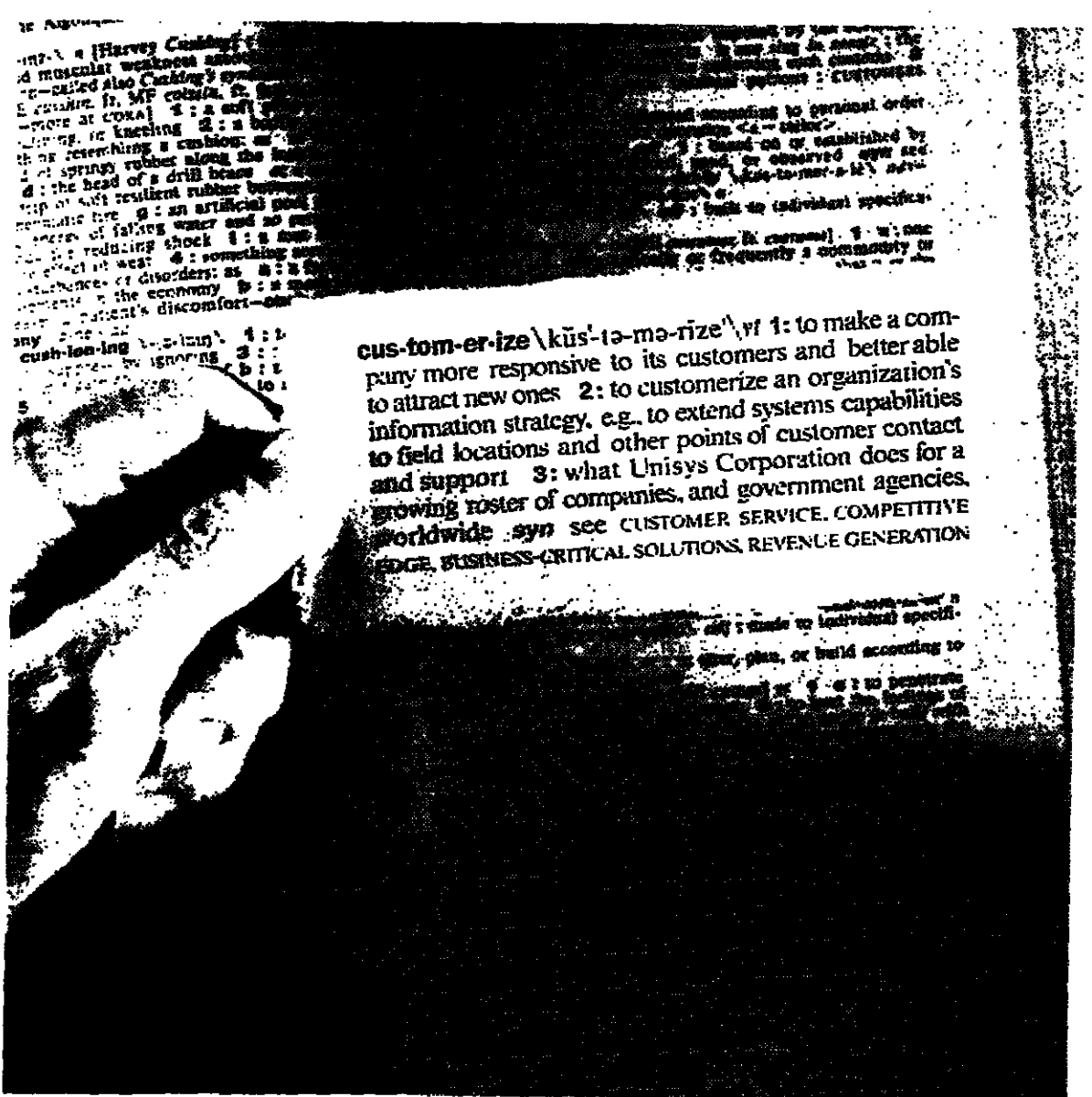
Unisys just added new meaning to the language of business. Customerize.

Nobody can predict tomorrow's business climate. But there is one thing we all know: for any organization to achieve its full potential, customer service must be a primary business goal.

That's why Unisys has developed a powerful initiative — CUSTOMERIZESM. This approach enables businesses to offer their customers a superior level of customer service — crucial in an increasingly competitive environment.

Our experienced services professionals work with you to design an information strategy that extends your full capabilities all the way to the point of customer contact — where business really begins.

And with a CUSTOMERIZED information system, you'll be more responsive to customers and better able to meet their needs. You'll also be better positioned to nurture customer loyalty, generate new business and achieve major gains within your own organization in productivity and control. Which



means reduced costs and increased revenues. With decades of experience dedicated to helping our customers serve their customers, Unisys is uniquely qualified to CUSTOMERIZE your business. Call your local Unisys office for your CUSTOMERIZE Information Pack. And find out how we can help you translate your customers' needs into profit.

UNISYS
We make it happen.

means reduced costs and increased revenues. With decades of experience dedicated to helping our customers serve their customers, Unisys is uniquely qualified to CUSTOMERIZE your business. Call your local Unisys office for your CUSTOMERIZE Information Pack. And find out how we can help you translate your customers' needs into profit.

With Ginsburg, Clinton Court Would Radiate to the Center

By Joan Biskupic
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — If Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg becomes a Supreme Court justice, the court will be long to the center.

Judge Ginsburg, 60, has straddled the liberal-conservative divide of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit for the last 13 years. And while she would come to the court with more "liberal" leanings than Justice Byron R. White, who is retiring, her record is a far cry from the traditional activism of retired Justice William J. Brennan Jr. and the late Justice Thurgood Marshall.

Judge Ginsburg has a pragmatic, nonideological approach that likely would put her most in league with

NEWS ANALYSIS

Justices David H. Souter and Sandra Day O'Connor. Those centrist-conservatives, joined on occasion by Anthony M. Kennedy and John Paul Stevens, have controlled the outcome of some of the most fractious cases in recent terms.

On difficult social concerns, such as abortion, the justices at the ideological extremes — Justice Antonin Scalia (who would overturn the landmark 1973 Roe v. Wade decision legalizing abortion) and Justice Harry A. Blackmun (who wrote Roe) — have not prevailed. The remaining members, Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justice Clarence Thomas, are solidly conservative.

Overall, any change from the current state of the law is likely to be incremental. The philosophy of Justices O'Connor, Souter, Kennedy and now Judge Ginsburg appears to be "no change is a good change."

Where Judge Ginsburg differs notably from Justice White is in her support for abortion rights and her strong defense of women's rights. Also, while Justice White often has sided with government on free-speech issues, Judge Ginsburg has been more open to First Amendment interests.

President Bill Clinton stressed in his nomination speech the need for a justice who could build consensus, but she does not have such a reputation for leadership.

She is known for being ruthless in scrutinizing the arguments before the court — but also is known for working alone. Her personality has been described as "plain vanilla" and even "remote."

Her nearly 20 years in academia have left her with a cool, professional demeanor. She lacks the dynamism of a Brennan or a Scalia, both of whom are her friends. The court opinions of Judge Ginsburg, who once was regarded as an innovative lawyer in her approach to sex-discrimination litigation, are more sound than ground-breaking.

On the Court of Appeals, to which she was appointed by President Jimmy Carter in 1980, she has a strong voting record. A 1988 court study by Legal Times newspaper found that she had sided more with Republican-appointed colleagues than Democratic counter-

parts. In cases that were not unanimous, she voted most often with then-Judge Kenneth W. Starr, who became George Bush's solicitor-general, and Laurence H. Silberman, a Reagan appointee on the court.

While Judge Ginsburg supports abortion rights, she has criticized the legal analysis of Roe v. Wade, the key abortion ruling. Her point, which was first made public in a 1984 speech at the University of North Carolina and generated new controversy after a recent talk at New York University law school, is that the broad framework for a right to privacy to end a pregnancy is not constitutionally sound.

She criticized the ruling for preempting state legislatures, which in the early 1970s were moving more toward the legalization of abortion. She credits Roe's overreach with spawning the vocal "right-to-life movement" and bitter legislative attempts to counteract a liberal abortion policy.

Judge Ginsburg contends that Roe's legal authority was weakened by Justice Blackmun's concentration on the privacy and autonomy elements involved in a woman's decision, in consultation with her physician, to end a pregnancy. Justice Blackmun wrote that ruling. She said the court should have grounded its ruling more on a sex-equality basis.

"I do not suggest that the court should never step ahead of the political branches in pursuit of a constitutional precept," she said in her speech in New York. She noted the importance of the 1954 school desegregation ruling, Brown v. Board of Education, but stressed that in that situation, prospects for state legislation to desegregate schools were "bleak."

Such criticism of Roe's daring framework is not uncommon among legal scholars, although most liberal-leaning professors have avoided any public criticism of the opinion, fearing an undermining of abortion rights.

Judge Ginsburg has not ruled directly on abortion rights. In a 1989 case that raised First Amendment concerns, she dissented from a majority opinion dismissing a challenge by population-control organizations to the Agency for International Development over its restriction on the use of family-planning foreign aid funds for abortion counseling.

In 1986, Judge Ginsburg joined a procedural ruling that said the CIA director generally had the authority to fire a homosexual employee, although courts could review that decision. The ruling tacitly approved of a CIA policy barring homosexuals.

When Mr. Clinton announced Judge Ginsburg's nomination, he noted that she had been the lead lawyer for numerous sex-discrimination cases in the late 1960s and the 1970s. Her theories on sex equality were adopted by the Supreme Court in cases ending sex-segregated schooling, workplace opportunities and marital benefits.

But Judge Ginsburg's opinions on the appeals court lack, for the most part, an overreaching ideology. It is difficult to predict how broadly she would read the Bill of Rights when squarely confronted with tougher questions of social equality.



Members of the UN forces helping a Muslim on Tuesday to escape a village caught in a crossfire between Muslim and Croatian units.

CONFLICTS: Three Simultaneous Crises Expose Weaknesses in the UN

Continued from Page 1

tion force turned over command to UN peacekeepers and went home.

But the Bush administration sought a quick operation it could complete before leaving office. U.S. troops began to disarm the Somali gangs late in their stay, and the job was far from done when they left. Mr. Butros Ghali's spokesman, Joe Sills, pointed out Monday that if Mogadishu had been disarmed, the most recent shooting would not have taken place.

Now, the belated, UN-managed policy of disarmament by force carries grave political risks, experts say. Unless all the warring parties are similarly stripped of their weaponry, the UN runs the risk of upsetting the balance of power and being seen as just another belliger-

ent joining sides in Somalia's factional conflicts.

In addition, a policy of forced disarmament — particularly in a crowded urban area like Mogadishu — carries the high risk of civilian casualties, and could undermine the world body's credibility as a neutral institution dedicated to global peace.

In Bosnia, the plan to create and protect six UN safe areas was the product of a complex compromise between the United States and its Security Council allies, including Russia. The negotiations produced what one council diplomat called a "very, very low common denominator," since no council power was willing to commit combat troops or wanted to see its peacekeepers killed.

The council mandated the safe areas operation, which allows UN

troops to use force to protect themselves once they are in those areas, but did not provide for UN troops to use force to get into them. Serb commanders around Gorazde simply said no to UN officers, and there was little the UN could do in response.

There is a growing tendency to rely on the United Nations, but there is no such thing as UN power in reality," said Ernest Lefever, a senior fellow at the Ethics and Public Policy Center in Washington. "There is only the power of the member states."

At the same time, the basic ideas of peacekeeping are being rapidly revised and expanded, in ways that lead to doubts and clashes on the ground. Traditionally, UN peacekeepers went in, after a cease-fire agreement had been reached among all the warring parties, to

observe a dividing line or monitor compliance with written accords. But Mr. Butros Ghali has led the UN, with the enthusiastic consent of its most powerful members, into a new area he calls "peace enforcement" in which UN troops are sent into hostilities to try to move the parties toward peace or to bring humanitarian relief.

In a speech Friday to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, the chief U.S. delegate, Madeleine K. Albright, described the "programmed amateurism" of UN peacekeeping. She cited a "near-total absence of contingency planning," a "lack of centralized command and control," and "ill-arranged cobbled together on a wing and a prayer."

She said the troops and civilian staff were "hastily recruited, ill-equipped and often unprepared."

JUSTICE: In Nation's Capital, a Long Sigh of Relief Greets Supreme Court Choice

Continued from Page 1

controversial, Mr. Clinton angrily cut short his news conference. The president's original aspiration was to name a political figure, with real-world experience, a "big heart," not automatically another federal judge. But in part because some of those who fit that description, like Governor Mario

M. Cuomo of New York, turned him down, and in part because of his political predicament, those criteria had to be subordinated.

What dominated was his need for a nominee who was risk-free, one who would not only sail smoothly through the Senate but might eclipse some of his most recent embarrassments, reconfirm

his move to the political center and give new momentum to his administration.

As Fred Greenstein, a presidential scholar at Princeton University, put it: "Judge Ginsburg is a very solid choice, and had the president gone for her immediately last March, I am sure everyone would have applauded."

But once again, Mr. Greenstein added, Mr. Clinton seems to have backed into this choice — after dangling the names of Mr. Babbitt and Judge Breyer to test the public reaction, and "then withdrawing them in response to outside pressures and his own indecisiveness."

A friend of Judge Breyer's complained that the judge "got sandbagged at the 11th hour."

On both Bosnia and his economic package, Mr. Clinton started out making grand statements with sweeping promises. These were followed by a very public changing of minds and floating of alternative approaches, all of which tended to

make him look not particularly decisive or self-confident and angered some of his would-be allies along the way.

"But in the end, on Bosnia, on the economy and on the court, he seems to have ended up in the right place," said Thomas Mann, a political analyst at the Brookings Institution. "Maybe in the course of his administration he will improve on the journey as well, so that the process will live up to the outcome."

While the process of Judge Ginsburg's selection may have been messy, added Mr. Mann, the choice itself is what counts.

"Instead of looking for someone cute, or of marquee value, or who would be a big surprise, Clinton has gone back to first principles — picking someone who is absolutely first-rate intellectually, who has a truly distinguished record as a judge and legal scholar and whose thinking is firmly in the centrist philosophical terrain chartered by

Clinton in his campaign. To me, it is reassuring."

Reassuring or not, this is a choice that says as much about Mr. Clinton's current political standing as it does about his legal philosophy.

In terms of political capital — that intangible resource of presidential popularity, credibility and air of invincibility — Mr. Clinton approached his first Supreme Court choice as a pauper.

He simply could not afford another nomination controversy.

The priority that Mr. Clinton ended up putting on political safety could be seen from the events of the past week, as well as the fact that the president got most of the Senate Judiciary Committee to attend the Rose Garden — just in case anyone doubted her bipartisan support.

Mr. Babbitt, who sides say was really Mr. Clinton's choice, was dropped late last week following resistance from a coalition of environmentalists lobbying to keep him at the Interior Department, political advisers who did not want the president to risk losing Mr. Babbitt's following among Western states (where Mr. Clinton won one-third of his electoral votes) and Republicans who questioned his legal credentials.

Late last week, several officials said Judge Breyer, who sits on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, had supplanted Mr. Babbitt. But over the weekend, it was disclosed that the judge had failed to pay Social Security taxes for an elderly woman who did housecleaning for him. Most senators and women's groups said the mistake should not be disqualifying. But who could say how the public might have reacted?

CLINTON: He Defends Record

Continued from Page 1

town for a dozen years," the president said. "Three-quarters of the Republicans in the House of Representatives voted against President Bush's last budget. I sent a budget up there that passed — the budget resolution passed on time for the first time in 17 years. And we're out here fighting for these tough decisions."

Some analysts have defended Mr. Clinton for taking on issues and promoting policies that represent genuine change in the ways of Washington, including health-care reform and deficit reduction. But many say he appears swamped by an array of entrenched political forces in the capital, unwilling to take a firm stand and ill-served by inexperienced aides. He has also faced unrelenting criticism from Republican leaders and from Ross Perot, the 1992 independent presidential candidate.

Mr. Clinton placed at Europe's feet the perception among some analysts that his Bosnia policy has failed. He said his policy remained the same: using selective air strikes to take out large Serbian artillery and lifting the UN-mandated arms embargo so that Bosnian Muslims can gain equivalent firepower.

Europe, he said, "won't go along with my proposed resolution."

"I still think they may be compelled to do that or something very near like it if they want to get anything done over there."

The United Nations controls what happens in Bosnia," he added. "I cannot unilaterally lift the arms embargo. I didn't change my mind."

He said the political situation in Bosnia had "deteriorated" and he seemed pessimistic about current UN efforts there.

He also said he was "very sorry" that some innocent Somalis may have been shot by Pakistani peacekeepers but that UN forces "had to take appropriate action" after the "slaughter" of some Pakistani soldiers.

"They have nothing else to lose, so why not?" she said. Mr. Gošić, whose shop is filled with fading copies of fashion magazines, dating from before the embargo.

A colleague, Milorad Vlaisović, 27, added: "The sanctions have closed the circle around the people, diminishing their energy and limiting their access to information. You must know this: The West is not punishing the politicians, it is punishing ordinary people, and strengthening the hand of those who are the most authoritarian."

Bojana Krdija, a 23-year-old student, said that by imposing sanctions to pressure Serbia into ending its support for the Bosnian Serbs, the West is missing a point.

"I don't know how my mother manages to live," she said. "But I am sure the people in political power here still have a good life."

"For Milosevic, the problem is not the war in Bosnia," said Vlada Vankovic, an opposition member of Parliament. "His trouble is at home. Inflation is drastic, conditions are deteriorating, and there is huge dissatisfaction."

On the surface, life in Novi Sad, a market center of 179,000 people, appears untouched. Cafés and restaurants are crowded, the market stalls are filled with eggs and vegetables and vendors sell everything from popcorn and ice cream on sticks to smuggled cigarettes.

But there are severe shortages of some goods, including soap powder and milk, and wages are not keeping pace with prices. The monthly minimum wage for May was 6 million dinars, which at current prices will buy about six cheese sandwiches.

Last week, a Belgrade magazine calculated that if one were to borrow a million dinars now, it would cost 180 billion dinars to repay the loan in a year's time, if inflation does not worsen.

Shelling Punctuates New Truce In Bosnia

The Associated Press

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The Serbian, Croatian and Muslim commanders in Bosnia signed another cease-fire accord Tuesday, even as Bosnia's so-called safe areas resounded with shelling and small-arm skirmishes.

Past cease-fires in the war have quickly broken down, and the fighting Tuesday cast immediate doubt on the chances the latest agreement would succeed.

The agreement calls for an unconditional cease-fire to take effect Friday across Bosnia, UN officials said. It was signed at the Sarajevo airport by General Ratko Mladic for Bosnian Serb forces, General Miroslav Petkovic for the Croats and Rasim Delic for the Muslims.

The United Nations, which organized the meeting, said General Mladic had given written permission for UN observers to enter Gorazde on Wednesday.

A UN official said they set the truce deadline for Friday because they wanted time for word to get down to local commanders. It also gives time for political leaders who are gathering in Geneva on Wednesday, to try once more to find a political solution.

The eastern Muslim enclave, Gorazde, with about 70,000 residents and refugees, has been isolated for months and hammered by Serbian forces for the last three weeks. It is one of six UN-designated safe havens to protect Muslim civilians in areas besieged by Serbs.

Sporadic mortar and small-arms fire echoed in Sarajevo, under attack from Serbs over the last 15 months. And Serbs continued to man a roadblock on the road linking the airport and the capital, despite agreements not to do so.

In eastern Bosnia, ethnic Serbs and Bosnian government troops skirmished outside the safe havens of Zepa and Srebrenica, said Commander Barry Frewer, a UN spokesman. United Nations monitors reported fighting near Bihac, the northernmost safe area.

The Bosnian official radio, citing amateur radio reports from Gorazde, said Monday night that 69 people were killed and dozens wounded during the previous 24 hours as Serbs advanced. For weeks, the UN has been unable to get observers into Gorazde despite Serbian assurances.

In New York on Monday, the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, detailed plans to send up to 7,500 troops to protect Gorazde and the five other safe havens.

In his report to the Security Council, Mr. Boutros Ghali warned, however, that his recommendation assumed the warring parties would cooperate by adhering to cease-fires.

EMBARGO: 'Grim Reality'

Continued from Page 1

Milosevic, to crack down on critics.

Goran Gošić, a 31-year-old clerk in a bookshop on a cobblestone square in Novi Sad, said many people are turning to the nationalistic for their answers.

"They have nothing else to lose, so why not?" she said. Mr. Gošić, whose shop is filled with fading copies of fashion magazines, dating from before the embargo.

A colleague, Milorad Vlaisović, 27, added: "The sanctions have closed the circle around the people, diminishing their energy and limiting their access to information. You must know this: The West is not punishing the politicians, it is punishing ordinary people, and strengthening the hand of those who are the most authoritarian."

Bojana Krdija, a 23-year-old student, said that by imposing sanctions to pressure Serbia into ending its support for the Bosnian Serbs, the West is missing a point.

"I don't know how my mother manages to live," she said. "But I am sure the people in political power here still have a good life."

"For Milosevic, the problem is not the war in Bosnia," said Vlada Vankovic, an opposition member of Parliament. "His trouble is at home. Inflation is drastic, conditions are deteriorating, and there is huge dissatisfaction."

On the surface, life in Novi Sad, a market center of 179,000 people, appears untouched. Cafés and restaurants are crowded, the market stalls are filled with eggs and vegetables and vendors sell everything from popcorn and ice cream on sticks to smuggled cigarettes.

But there are severe shortages of some goods, including soap powder and milk, and wages are not keeping pace with prices. The monthly minimum wage for May was 6 million dinars, which at current prices will buy about six cheese sandwiches.

Last week, a Belgrade magazine calculated that if one were to borrow a million dinars now, it would cost 180 billion dinars to repay the loan in a year's time, if inflation does not worsen.

General to Be Punished For Disparaging Clinton

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An air force investigation has concluded that a two-star general made disparaging remarks about President Bill Clinton that were "in very poor taste and deserve punishment," a senior air force official said Tuesday.

The officer, Major General Harold N. Campbell, 53, now faces disciplinary action which, while not a court-martial, would effectively end his career, air force officials said.

The inquiry found that General Campbell, in a speech last month in the Netherlands, called Mr. Clinton, among other things, a "dope-smoking," "skirt-chasing," "draft-dodging" commander in chief.

General Campbell's boss, General Ronald W. Yates, head of the Air Force Materiel Command, is expected to meet with him on Thursday and give one of two types of written reprimands. At the present, any professional blemish virtually dooms an officer's chances for promotion. If such a senior officer is passed over for promotion, his military career is finished.

General Campbell, a decorated former fighter pilot who served two tours of duty in Vietnam, declined to comment Tuesday, according to an air force spokesman.

Responding to questions from reporters on Tuesday, Mr. Clinton said he had not seen the final report and would not intervene while the air force was handling the inquiry.

"People say whatever they want to say about me personally," said Mr. Clinton. "But for a general officer to say that about the commander in chief, if that happened, is a very bad thing."

General Campbell was deputy chief of staff for plans and programs at the Air Force Materiel Command near Dayton, Ohio. He was scheduled to transfer to the capital to take command of the Defense Fuel Supply Center.

General Campbell's boss, General Ronald W. Yates, head of the Air Force Materiel Command, is expected to meet with him on Thursday and give one of two types of written reprimands. At the present, any professional blemish virtually dooms an officer's chances for promotion. If such a senior officer is passed over for promotion, his military career is finished.

General Campbell, a decorated former fighter pilot who served two tours of duty in Vietnam, declined to comment Tuesday, according to an air force spokesman.

Responding to questions from reporters on Tuesday, Mr. Clinton said he had not seen the final report and would not intervene while the air force was handling the inquiry.

"People say whatever they want to say about me personally," said Mr. Clinton. "But for a general officer to say that about the commander in chief, if that happened, is a very bad thing."

General Campbell was deputy chief of staff for plans and programs at the Air Force Materiel Command near Dayton, Ohio. He was scheduled to transfer to the capital to take command of the Defense Fuel Supply Center.

"Peacekeeping" in Somalia
Washington gridlock
Europe's unemployment crisis
Continued violence in Bosnia
US - Japan trade negotiations

... news events which affect all our lives.
Shouldn't you be following them daily in the IHT?

Subscribe **44%**
and save up to
off the newsstand price

CALL US TOLL-FREE IN AMERICA: 800-811-5115
IN CANADA: 1-800-387-5252
INTERNATIONAL: 001-212-512-2000
CREDIT CARDS: VISA, M.C., DISCOVER, AMERICAN EXPRESS

Country/Currency	12 months + 2 months FREE	6 months + 1 month FREE	3 months + 13 FREE issues
Austria	A.Sch. 5,000	3,200	1,800
Belgium	B.F. 14,800	7,700	4,200
Denmark	D.Kr. 3,400	1,800	1,000
Finland	F.M. 2,400	1,200	700
France	F.F. 1,300	1,070	580
Germany (West)	D.M. 700	385	210
Hand delivery	D.M. 850	470	280
Greece	Dr. 210	115	65
Great Britain	£ 75,000	41,000	22,000
Ireland	£ 230	125	65
Italy	Lira 800,000	275,000	150,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr. 14,000	7,700	4,200
Netherlands	Fl. 770	400	230
Norway	N.Kr. 3,500	1,900	1,050
Portugal	Esc. 42,000	22,000	14,000
Spain	Pes. 85,000	27,000	14,000
Hand deliv. Madrid	Pes. 85,000	27,000	14,000
Sweden (Adm'd)	S.Kr. 3,100	1,700	900
Hand delivery	S.Kr. 3,500	1,900	1,000
Switzerland	S.Fr. 810	385	210
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	£ 850	345	190
Out. States, Asia, Central and South Africa	£ 700	400	230
Rest of Africa	£ 500	285	170

For information concerning special hand-delivery or meter German rates call toll free IHT Germany at 0130-94 85 85 or fax (089) 68 42 54. Rates do not include free issues.
For Madrid, hand-delivery is available by morning, but without the free issues.

Yes, I want to start receiving the IHT. This is the subscription term I prefer (check appropriate boxes):
 12 months (364 issues in all with 52 bonus issues).
 6 months (182 issues in all with 26 bonus issues).
 3 months (91 issues in all with 13 bonus issues).
 My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune).
 Please charge my: American Express Diners Club VISA MasterCard Eurocard Access 16-6-93

CARD ACCT. NO. _____
 EXP. DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____
 FOR BUSINESS ORDERS, PLEASE INDICATE YOUR VAT NUMBER: _____

IHT VAT number: FR 473202112611
 Mr. Mrs. Miss FAMILY NAME _____

FIRST NAME _____
 PERMANENT ADDRESS: HOME BUSINESS _____
 CITY/CODE _____
 COUNTRY _____
 TEL. _____ FAX _____

Return your completed coupon to Subscription Manager,
 IHT, 181 Avenue Champs-Élysées, 75221 Neuilly Cedex, France.
 Fax: 33 1 46 37 06 51 - Tel: 33 1 46 37 93 61
 This offer expires September 30, 1993, and is available to new subscribers only.

Herald Tribune

You can never

 be too glamorous

 for the Peninsula

 Beverly Hills.

THE PENINSULA
 BEVERLY HILLS

SHARE THE EXPERIENCE

The Peninsula Hong Kong • Manila • New York • Beverly Hills
 The Palace Hotel Beijing • The Palazzo Hotel Hong Kong

Dining Out

PARIS 1st
CARR'S RESTAURANT PUB
 French and Irish cooking. Brunch Saturday and Sunday. 1, rue de Mont Thabor. Tel: 42.56.60.26.

PARIS 6th
L'ARBUCI
 The grill room of the best price. In a jazzy atmosphere in St Germain des Prés. Open until 1, rue de Mont Thabor. Tel: (1) 42.51.14.14 or 42.53.37.06. Closed Sunday.

PARIS 6th
LE BILBOQUET
 A jazz temple since 1947 which hosts for greatest jazzmen. At the heart of Saint-Germain-des-Prés for dinner or a drink. Continental menu of 10 restaurant prices. 13, rue Saint-Benoit. Tel: (1) 43.48.81.84.

PARIS 6th
LE PROCOPE
 Fashionable Rue Coche "Café", traditional and creative cooking. Excellent sea food. 13 Avenue Coche. Tel: (1) 43.26.99.20.

PARIS 7th
YUGARAJ
 Hailed as the best Indian restaurant in France by the leading guide for foodies. 14, rue Dauphine. Tel: 43.26.44.91.

PARIS 7th
THOUMIEUX
 Specialties of the South-West. Cofité de canard & choucroute au canard de canard. Air conditioned. Open everyday until midnight. 79 rue St-Dominique. Tel: (1) 47.03.49.73. Near Invalides Terminal.

PARIS 15th
LE TOIT DE PARIS
 Dance Paris every Saturday night starting at 9 p.m. with gastronomic special buffet and live music at La Folie de Paris on the 10th floor of the hotel just a stone's throw from the city and the Eiffel Tower. FF 350 incl. buffet and dancing. Paris Hilton 18, av. Suffren. Tel: 42.73.92.00.

PARIS 17th
AL GOLDENBERG
 Multi heritage - Russian - Crown chess board and hot homemade - Chinese style & of the best level. 69 av. de Wagram. Tel: 42.27.34.79. Every day up to midnight.

CHARLOT Roi des Coqueilles
 Real bouillabaisse from Marseille. Sea food and fish specialties. Menu at 200 FF. 11 av. St. 81, Bd de Cléry. Tel: (1) 48.74.49.64.

CHEZ FRED
 Japanese bistro, traditional French cooking, daily dining. 190 bis, Bd. Fauriel. Tel: 43.74.20.48.

ROME
DA MEO PATACCA
 Impressive. Best known for its food, music & Italian DJ. 151 Corso Venezia de Mussolini 30. Tel: 06-5816198, 5892193. Fax: 582532.

VIENNA
KERVANSARAY
 Turkish & Iranian specialties, lobster bar, best seafood restaurant. 1, rue Mollard, 9. Tel: 512663. Air conditioned. 80a. Open. Normal p.m. & 6 p.m.-late, except Sunday. Open holidays.

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
 BACHELORS - MASTERS - DOCTORATE

For Work, Life and Academic Excellence in the Classroom
 Attendance Required
 (310) 471-0306
 FAX: (310) 471-6456

Call or write for information or send detailed resume for Free Evaluation

Pacific Western University
 600 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Dept. 23
 Los Angeles, CA 900

Economic Plunge in Ukraine Adds to a Sense of Insecurity

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

KIEV, Ukraine — Eighteen months after gaining independence — at a time of uncertainty about its nuclear status — Ukraine is caught in a severe economic downturn as strikes spread across its industrial and coal-mining regions.

With the political leadership in disarray, these troubles have only increased Ukraine's innate feelings of insecurity.

And it is that insecurity about its neighbors that is at the root of the Ukrainian parliament's reluctance to approve the strategic arms agreement, known as START-1, worked out by the Soviet Union and the United States.

Ukraine is also delaying steps necessary to decide

that Ukraine will be compensated financially for relinquishing weapons that, besides strategic value, have economic value through extraction and sale of their warhead nuclear material.

In the last three weeks, Ukraine's debate over the nuclear issue has been complicated by a three-way tug-of-war between the president, parliament and the government over not only who should lead Ukraine but also how and where.

Three times, Prime Minister Leonid S. Kuchma submitted his resignation, only to be turned down each time.

At one point, President Leonid M. Kravchuk, the former Communist Party ideology chief who led the country to independence, proposed taking over the government himself, but that proposal, too, was rejected by parliament.

[Mr. Kravchuk called Tuesday for a referendum of confidence in his leadership and elections for a new parliament, Reuters reported. He proposed to parliament that the voting be in December and January. Deputies failed to agree on the balloting and called for further study.]

[Ms. Kuchma, in a fiery address, supported the referendum but said it should ask Ukrainians whether they wanted to press on with market reforms or stand by planned Communist economics.]

The reputation of Ukraine's leadership has been bruised by the political crisis, just as popular discontent over a crumbling economy begins to heat up.

Last week, a wave of strikes swept through the giant Donbass coal region, which straddles Russia and Ukraine.

The strike has spread to the Kharkov region in eastern Ukraine, a bastion of heavy industry and an estimated half-million workers, many of them ethnic Russians, shut down mines and factories in a protest against a new surge in prices.

In a repetition of a miners' strike during the final years of the Soviet era, the strike leaders have issued political and economic demands, calling for Mr. Kravchuk's resignation, new parliamentary elections and greater independence.

By any indication, the economy is in bad shape and getting worse. Production has been falling steadily, while the money supply increased 42 times in 1992.

"It would not be an exaggeration to call the situation catastrophic," said Volodimir Cherniak, an economist from the Institute of the Economy. "Those who call it a crisis are dangerous optimists."

Republics Give Up On Joint Command

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Commonwealth of Independent States, bowing to the fractious political realities of the post-Soviet world, abandoned on Tuesday any pretense of maintaining joint armed forces within the borders of the former Soviet Union.

Defense ministers of the post-Soviet republics, including Russia and Ukraine, agreed to disband the Supreme Command of the Commonwealth Joint Armed Forces and replace it with a "consulted headquarters for coordinating military cooperation."

They replaced the supreme commander, Marshal Yevgeny I. Shaposhnikov, with a lower-ranking and less influential officer, Colonel General Viktor Samsonov.

Although their actions still must be confirmed by the heads of each government, the Ukrainian ambassador to Russia said the decision amounted to a "funeral" for the joint armed forces. It codified the irrevocable disintegration of the once-mighty Soviet military machine.

The end of the era of nominal joint forces leaves unresolved the most pressing issue of control over nuclear arms. In principle, the Commonwealth joint command exercised control over the strategic missiles, which still are situated in four republics: Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarusia.

In practice, however, Russia has sought to assert full control over the missiles, while Ukrainian generals and politicians have grown increasingly reluctant to give up such control. The action on Tues-



BOSNIA PROTEST — Demonstrators outside the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna on Tuesday denouncing atrocities as Bosnia's foreign minister, Haris Siladzic, won a standing ovation inside the meeting with an emotional appeal for help.

'It would not be an exaggeration to call the situation catastrophic. Those who call it a crisis are dangerous optimists.'

Volodimir Cherniak, economist

this country of 55 million people a nonnuclear state, as its leadership promised a year ago.

With the government already talking of building up an armed force of a half-million, this flirtation with nuclear weapons has become a concern of Ukraine's neighbors, most prominently Russia and Poland, and of Western nations alarmed by the uncertainties this might produce in Europe.

This has produced some unusual major diplomacy for Ukraine. The U.S. defense secretary, Les Aspin, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany have been to Ukraine in recent days to show support for its independence.

They also sought to reassure a country worried that its security concerns — particularly about Russia — have gone unheeded. This was evidently done in hope that it would make it easier for Ukrainian politicians to end their coyness with nuclear weapons.

But Ukrainian opponents of swift approval of the arms control agreements said they still wanted more — more financial help from the West to cover the cost of dismantling 176 intercontinental missiles.

Above all, Kiev wants a commitment from Russia

day will only send the issue further into limbo.

Colonel General Boris V. Gromov, a Russian deputy defense minister, said Tuesday that control over strategic forces should officially be transferred to Russia, a move certain to be opposed by Ukraine.

The joint command also was unable to resolve a conflict between Ukraine and Russia over control of the Black Sea Fleet. The fleet is based in Sevastopol, historically the pride of the Russian Navy, but a part of Ukraine.

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia and President Leonid M. Kravchuk of Ukraine are sched-

uled to meet this week to defuse growing tensions between the two nations over the fleet.

Marshal Shaposhnikov, a former Soviet Air Force commander, had tried to preserve some unity within the former Soviet military as each of the newly independent republics claimed the right to a sovereign army. His departure for a post on Mr. Yeltsin's staff, as chief of the Security Council, was seen as final proof that the five republics would not support joint forces or even NATO-style coordination.

"His departure to the government of the Russian Federation is a signal that the combined command ceases to be a serious interstate

organization," said Vladimir Kryzhanovskiy, Ukraine's ambassador to Russia.

Russia's military maintains strong ties on a bilateral basis with several of the republics, such as Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. It also still has bases in republics that want no military relations with Russia at all, such as Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania.

But the efforts of Marshal Shaposhnikov and some republics, notably Kazakhstan, to maintain joint forces or conduct allied peacekeeping all ended in failure. The republics were divided by differing geopolitical interests, jealousies

over their share of the Soviet inheritance and an unwillingness in tough economic times to spend money away from home.

"There are no CIS combined forces today, and their creation in the future is problematic," Marshal Shaposhnikov said Tuesday at the defense ministers' meeting. "We are doomed to cooperation, but that will be in the future."

Marshal Shaposhnikov pledged to work toward Commonwealth cooperation from his new post, a pledge which brought an immediate rebuke from the Ukrainian ambassador, who said it smacked of "big brother" attitudes.

Get the Card that's got the whole world talking.

If you're living overseas, now you'll really appreciate having an AT&T Calling Card. Because now it makes calling between countries very easy for you. With an AT&T Card, you can use AT&T World Connect® Service. While traveling, or from home or work. Simply dial the AT&T USADirect® Service access number for the country you're in, and in seconds an English-speaking AT&T Operator will help you complete your call to any of more than 50 countries in the World Connect System.

Use your Card as always to call the States too. Easily. From over 120 countries with AT&T USADirect® Service.

Get it free. Call collect to 816 654-6688, Ext. 6662.

To get an AT&T Calling Card, you just need a valid Access® American Express® Card, Eurocard®, MasterCard®, or VISA® account. Get it once, it's good for life. Apply for yours free now, and one for a family member. We're here for you 24 hours a day. Just dial this country's AT&T USADirect® access number, and ask the AT&T Operator to place a collect call to 816 654-6688, Ext. 6662. You'll have one of the easiest ways in the world to connect.

COUNTRY	AREA CODE	NUMBER	COUNTRY	AREA CODE	NUMBER	
ARMENIA	00497	00497	HONG KONG	800-111	PHILIPPINES	105-11
AUSTRIA	0043-01	0043-01	HUNGARY	0036-001	POLAND	0048-001
CANADA	001	001	INDIA	0091-011	PORTUGAL	00351-211
CHINA, PEKING	0086	0086	INDONESIA	0062-021	ROMANIA	01-500-021
COLOMBIA	0057-01	0057-01	IRELAND	1-800-550-000	RUSSIA (MOSCOW)	105-5042
CZECH REPUBLIC	0042-002	0042-002	ISRAEL	177-001	SARAWAK	235-001
DENMARK	0045-001	0045-001	ITALY	177-001	SINGAPORE	800-011-11
GERMANY	0049-030	0049-030	JAPAN	0081-03	SLOVAKIA	0042-001
GREECE	0030-011	0030-011	KOREA	0082-02	SWEDEN	0046-081
HAWAII	808-001	808-001	NETHERLANDS	0031-20	SWITZERLAND	105-001
HONG KONG	800-111	800-111	NEW ZEALAND	0064-09	TAIWAN	0086-021
INDIA	0091-011	0091-011	PERU	0051-01	THAILAND	0066-011
INDONESIA	0062-021	0062-021	RUSSIA (MOSCOW)	105-5042	UNITED STATES	1-800-550-000
IRELAND	1-800-550-000	1-800-550-000	SAARLAND	177-001		
ISRAEL	177-001	177-001	SARAWAK	235-001		
ITALY	177-001	177-001	SINGAPORE	800-011-11		
JAPAN	0081-03	0081-03	SLOVAKIA	0042-001		
KOREA	0082-02	0082-02	SWEDEN	0046-081		
NETHERLANDS	0031-20	0031-20	SWITZERLAND	105-001		
NEW ZEALAND	0064-09	0064-09	TAIWAN	0086-021		
PERU	0051-01	0051-01	THAILAND	0066-011		
RUSSIA (MOSCOW)	105-5042	105-5042	UNITED STATES	1-800-550-000		
SARAWAK	235-001	235-001				
SINGAPORE	800-011-11	800-011-11				
SLOVAKIA	0042-001	0042-001				
SWEDEN	0046-081	0046-081				
SWITZERLAND	105-001	105-001				
TAIWAN	0086-021	0086-021				
THAILAND	0066-011	0066-011				
UNITED STATES	1-800-550-000	1-800-550-000				

*Public phone use only. **Residential use only. ***International use only. ****Landline use only. *****Not available in all areas. ©1993 AT&T. All rights reserved. AT&T, World Connect, USADirect, and the AT&T logo are trademarks of AT&T Intellectual Property. Other names and logos are trademarks of their respective owners.

ORDER YOUR AT&T CALLING CARD FREE.

Mr. Mrs. Miss Ms.
How would you like your name to appear on the Card? Full name not to exceed 30 spaces. Spell your last name completely.

Mailing Address _____ City _____ Country _____ Postal Code _____

Telephone Number (Country Code, City Code & Local Number) _____ Citizens of _____

Please charge my AT&T calls to my current (check one):
 American Express® Card® MasterCard® (U.S. banks) My Bank Credit Card (or American Express® Card) Number is: _____ Expiration Date: _____
 VISA® (U.S. banks) VISA® (non-U.S. banks) Access®/Eurocard®/MasterCard® (non-U.S. banks) Year/Month

Also, provide the name and address of the American Express office or the issuing bank for your MasterCard or VISA account.

X Signature _____ Date _____

Please print full name _____

In Europe Return to: AT&T, Bâtiment Cescom, 4, rue Marcello, BP5174, 57070 Metz, Cedex, France.
In Asia Return to: AT&T Japan Customer Service Center, Mori Bldg. No. 25 12/F, 4-30, Hongoj 1-Chome, Minato-Ku, Tokyo 106, Japan.

For AT&T Use Only: Auth. Code _____ Date _____ Initials _____ EW0666W

Statement of Authorization: Please consider my application for an AT&T Calling Card. If this application is granted, I authorize AT&T to bill me for charges incurred with the AT&T Calling Card issued to me. I understand and agree that any charges made with an AT&T Calling Card and billed to my American Express Card account will be subject to the same terms and conditions governing my American Express Card account. Any charges billed to my MasterCard or VISA account will be subject to the same MasterCard or VISA finance charges as may be applicable to other debts appearing on my MasterCard or VISA account. I will notify AT&T and American Express, MasterCard or VISA, if my American Express Card, MasterCard or VISA Card is lost, stolen, expires or is terminated for any reason, or if I wish to terminate the Authorization to bill my American Express, MasterCard or VISA account. I will also notify AT&T whenever I change my mailing address.

*This credit card provider may charge interest in conformity with the terms and conditions of your agreement with them.
**Not available in all countries.
***Approval or rejection of this application is made by American Telephone and Telegraph Company in the U.S.A. ©1993 AT&T

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

World Versus Warlord

Improve UN Forces

A week after 23 United Nations peacekeepers were killed by Somali gunmen, an obviously rattled group of Pakistani peacekeepers opened fire on Somali civilians. It was precisely the wrong target: women, children and civilian demonstrators are not the enemies in Mogadishu. The Pakistanis' grievous error handed a propaganda windfall to the Mogadishu warlord Mohammed Farrah Aidid. It would compound the tragedy if General Aidid, the culprit responsible for so much suffering in Somalia, is able to portray himself as a victim. President Bill Clinton was justified in sending more warplanes to Somalia in support of the 20-nation peacekeeping effort. But Monday's accidental strike at a civilian target by a Cobra gunship shows the need for greater care in targeting. General Aidid insists that he had no part in the June 5 murder of the Pakistanis, whose 4,400 troops are the largest single element of the 18,000-man peacekeeping force. Even so, he and his radio station hailed the killers as national heroes. Emboldened by UN disarray over Bosnia and by Jonas Savimbi's successful defiance of a UN cease-fire in Angola, he shrugged off a Security Council ultimatum and all but

defied UN forces to strike at the radio station and at his weapons caches. When the air strikes occurred, he countered by using women and children as a shield in street demonstrations. The Pakistanis overreacted, and a disciplinary inquiry is in order to determine who and what went wrong. But the general problem is plain for all to see: UN peacekeepers are overextended and underfunded. Nor are they sufficiently trained to quell civil discord with minimum force. The Security Council's immediate task is to find some way to ensure the success of a humanitarian mission that was begun by the United States and then placed under the command of the United Nations. The operation is unusual in that it is the first time the United Nations has intervened without an invitation from a governing authority. And while under existing rules of engagement UN peacekeepers can return fire only when attacked, in this case UN forces struck first, and hard, at General Aidid. Having gone that far, Mr. Clinton dare not flinch. In Bosnia, those fearing a quagmire have carried the day. If the world's might cannot prevail against a Somali warlord, what hope is there for collective security? — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Realities of the Scene

Somalia's latest woes began when a warlord with high responsibility for its past agony thought to revive his fortunes by ambushing, with soldiers hidden among women and children, a United Nations unit; some 23 Pakistani soldiers died. To maintain credibility and protect its thousands of other peacekeepers in and outside of Somalia, the Security Council authorized a military response. On this basis American aircraft and ground soldiers aimed weekend attacks at Mohammed Farrah Aidid's radio station and arms depots. Still trying to come on as a nationalist hero, however, the same thug mounted an anti-United Nations demonstration in Mogadishu. Pakistani soldiers, apparently suspecting another human-shield operation, killed 20 or more women and children. An image of UN peacekeepers mowing down innocent civilians spread around the world. Certainly — if investigation warrants — the offending unit must be disciplined and UN rules of engagement revised. A force sent in to rescue a country from criminal warlords can hardly itself claim immunity from standards of military competence and decent conduct. This must be done, how-

ever, with respect for the realities of the scene. Soldiers on peacekeeping missions are being asked to go into harm's way for a principle of international order. Neither their international authorizers nor their national commanders can expect them to put aside considerations of self-defense. The "fog of war" that smothers military operations does not magically lift when soldiers are engaged in peacekeeping. The sequence has raised fresh doubts about the first, American-led part of the intervention, which dramatically ended Somalia's hunger and disintegration, and also about the more recent phase in which other countries have joined in to nudge the country back toward a normal life. It seems it was precisely the promise of this effort — schools were reopening, crops going in, political talks stirring — that led General Aidid to try to dislodge the United Nations lest its authentic developing success block his power grab. There are risks in Somalia — risks to the peacekeepers, risks of getting mired down — and the time could come when the mission of restoring Somalia would have to be reviewed. But that time is not yet. It would be wrong for the United Nations to cut and run at a single harsh testing of its resolve. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Pioneer on the Bench

When he finally settled on a choice for Supreme Court justice, President Bill Clinton chose one of the best sitting judges — Ruth Bader Ginsburg, a strong member of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington. She is an able jurist of moderate to liberal bent who does not frighten conservatives. She is more besides: a pioneer lawyer for the modern movement of women toward equality under the law; a judge whose whole career, not only her gender, stands for the principle that people and ideas be accepted or rejected on their merits without prejudice or stereotypes. In making this choice, Mr. Clinton has reaffirmed his determination to be a centrist Democrat and given an exciting boost to diversity on the high court. Judge Ginsburg would be the second woman ever picked and the first Jewish justice since 1969. But the tortured process by which the president first rejected her, then floated and abandoned other candidates and finally selected her in a last-minute scramble only added to the impression of a disorganized White House. Still, Mr. Clinton made good use of the historic opportunity provided by Justice Byron White's imminent retirement. It is the first chance in a generation to arrest the court's reactionary course on issues of civil rights and liberties. Several Republican administrations have sought justices who would take the court rightward and acqui-

esce to claims of executive power. Judge Ginsburg is expected to help slow that movement. She has displayed the civility, judgment and collegial style that can help forge new coalitions toward the center. Judge Ginsburg has been attacked by some "pro-choice" advocates as a threat to Roe v. Wade, the landmark abortion rights case, but that judgment seems excessive. In a March lecture, Judge Ginsburg gently and fairly scolded several judges for written opinions that needlessly disparage the motives and good sense of fellow jurists. She also made clear that, without questioning the merits of the high court's principal abortion rulings, she might have chosen more careful and perhaps more effective strategies for developing the evolving law of women's liberty and equality. Judge Ginsburg was too hard on Roe and probably misread history. She argued that Roe, by setting sweeping and rigid rules, "halted a political process that was moving in a pro-choice direction. She overstated the argument that political progress made some of those rulings unnecessary two decades ago. But she made clear the pro-choice direction she wanted the law to move. Mr. Clinton marred Monday's announcement with an intemperate response to a reporter's question. But neither this sorry episode nor flawed process can tarnish an excellent choice for the high court. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mayhem, Win or Lose

This is the month when championships are decided in America's major "winter" sports, and increasingly it is becoming a difficult time of year for plate-glass windows, shop merchandise and automobiles that happen to be in the vicinity when the "celebrating" begins. On Wednesday night the Montreal Canadiens won hockey's Stanley Cup for the 24th time, extending a grand old tradition. A few minutes later bands of fans, followers or whatever they were been trashing the downtown area around the arena, an activity that is becoming a sort of tradition in itself. The last time the Canadiens won the cup, in 1986, the damages came to some \$2 million; this time they were far higher, maybe \$10 million. Windows were smashed, shops looted and cars overturned and burned on a large scale. Police said many of the rioters came prepared (some with bags of bricks) — ready to go into action as soon as the Canadiens won. Certainly there was not much evidence of joy or spontaneity in the film shown on the next day's news. Meanwhile, Chicago awaits with some trepidation the outcome of their Bulls' efforts to win the National Basketball Association

championship for the third straight year, a rare accomplishment for which someone has coined the word "threepeat." Unfortunately, each of the Bulls' previous two wins has been accompanied by a riot. Some of the worst sports riots (in that there was loss of life) have occurred in Detroit in the past decade, once when that city's Pistons won the NBA title in 1990, another time when the Tigers won the World Series in 1984. Local leaders who seek to get at root causes may have a hard time determining exactly what accumulation of grievances could cause people to declare: "My guys won — that's the last straw!" Others among them — mayors, police chiefs, National Guard commanders — may prefer just to hunker down in their command centers and root, root, root for the other team, although that is really no guarantee of anything either: Twice in recent years, the downtrodden of Ann Arbor have risen up and wrecked the place — first when the University of Michigan's basketball team won the national championship game (1989) and then when it lost it (1992). — THE WASHINGTON POST.

Artificial Cartels of the Mind Justify Distrust of Japan

By Chalmers Johnson

SAN DIEGO — The characteristic institution of Japanese capitalism is the cartel, known euphemistically in Japanese as the *keiretsu*, a word that means grouping or affiliation. These cartels have been justified as a reflection of Japan's group-oriented culture and business system. They have also been hailed as effective instruments for financing the high-tech industries of the future, and as a challenge to America's overly short-term, bottom-line business practices. Japan is thoroughly cartelized — in manufacturing, in foreign trade, in politics, in retailing, in farming, in advertising and in construction. For decades, foreigners have tried to change Japan's domestic economic struc-

including those that control the writing of school history texts and the kinds of birth control devices available to the public. These are well known and often criticized. Three less well-known cartels of the mind virtually ensure that Japan and America will remain on a collision course, regardless of what schemes the two countries' trade negotiators come up with. These are the relatively closed nature of Japanese universities to foreign scholars, the closed nature of the Japanese legal system, and the closed nature of Japanese news gathering associations.

All these cartels are the result of restrictive rules that could be changed overnight if the government had any real interest in internationalization.

When I was a graduate student at Berkeley in the 1950s, virtually all of my professors were foreigners, including many exiles from Hitler's Europe, but also Russians, Romanians, Chinese, Greeks and Britons. The diversity of views ensured that all viewpoints would be heard. They also put parochial Americans on notice that narrow-mindedness would not be tolerated. A recent Asahi Shimbun article reported that as of July 1992, national universities and research institutes in Japan employed 201 foreigners (0.5 percent of total staff); private universities employ 384 (2.7 percent). These numbers include "Koreans" — meaning, for the most part, Koreans born and raised in Japan who cannot get Japanese citizenship. Virtually all of these foreigners are on fixed term contracts, whereas their Japanese colleagues have tenure. They can be, and often are, reappointed to their posts, but that only ensures that they never draw attention to themselves by saying or writing something controversial. They have no say whatsoever in the running of their universities or in voting on who should be hired or dis-

missed. In 1982, the government passed a law allowing national universities to appoint non-Japanese scholars. However, it has been implemented in such a way that the few hired are nonetheless contract employees without tenure or retirement benefits. his contrasts with the situation in North America. Fully 17 percent of the 1,420 individuals listed in the Japan Foundation Directory of Japan specialists in the United States and Canada are Japanese-born. Many remain Japanese citizens, although they are permanent residents of other countries. This percentage includes only those who identified themselves as Japan specialists, not those who teach physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology or engineering in an American university. Whenever Japanese-U.S. economic relations are discussed in an American university, the Japanese viewpoint is heard. This is as it should be. But the reverse is not the case in Japan.

The Japanese legal cartel offers a variation on this theme. In the late 1980s, the U.S. government threatened sanctions against a subsidiary of Toshiba Corporation because it illegally sold top secret machines to the Soviet Union. To defend itself, Toshiba hired the New York law firm of Mudge Rose Guthrie Alexander and Fernand. The outcome was a classic case of successful foreign lobbying, comparable to Matsushita's hiring of former U.S. Trade Representative Robert Strauss to help maneuver its purchase of Universal Studios through the American political system. No U.S. firm could possibly obtain the same legal services in Japan.

In 1987, the government passed the Special Measures Law Concerning the Handling of Legal Business by Foreigners, which, like the law concerning foreign professors, was a smoke screen for the status quo. It licenses American lawyers to advise on the laws of their home states, but stipulates that only Japanese *bengoshi*, members of the Japanese Federation of Bar Associations, can appear in court or advise on Japanese laws. It also prohibits *bengoshi* from being employed by, or entering into part-

nerships with, American law firms. This essentially renders U.S. firms defenseless in the face of the Japanese legal system. America has long sought reciprocity in this area. But there is not the slightest sign that Japan intends to give foreigners the privileges it so readily claims in the United States.

The news cartel is perhaps the most serious of all. Foreigners cannot get information about stories of direct interest to their countries until a member of the cartel gives it to them. Even when foreign journalists are admitted to press conferences or briefings, they cannot ask questions. International financial wire services cannot transmit information relevant to investment decisions until their Japanese competitors have had time to act on it. Smart foreign journalists are often able to work around the 400 *kisha* clubs that manage all the news in Japan. However, Japanese newspaper readers themselves depend on news that has been obtained under an implicit agreement that, in return for access to a government agency, political party or industrial group, nothing embarrassing will be printed. Under such a system, the Japanese do not and cannot know why Americans adopt the policies toward Japan that they do. This is a prescription for international disaster.

Until Japan relaxes these cartels of the mind, its process of internationalization is meaningless. Whether or not Japan keeps its production cartels is not too important. The United States can emulate them, retaliate against them, form alliances with other countries against them, or live with them. But so long as Japan fails to reform the cartels of the mind, the only sensible attitude for other countries to adopt toward it is mistrust. They should keep the worst-case possibilities clearly in mind.

The writer, author of "MITI and the Japanese Miracle," is a law professor of Pacific International Relations at the University of California, San Diego. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Immigrants From China Expose a Lame System

By Marlowe Hood and Willard Myers 3d

NEW YORK — The boulders of illegal Chinese aliens that ran aground off New York, together with other ships found full of hopeful immigrants, has reignited debate over the abuse of the United States' disabled asylum system.

But measures in Congress that would restrict access to political asylum and make it easier to exclude illegal immigrants are flawed. They would not significantly stem the flow and would make it harder for legitimate cases to get a fair hearing. The Immigration and Naturalization Service wants Americans to believe that today's wave of illegal immigration from China is unprecedented in scope. It is not. About 100,000 Chinese entered the United States illegally in 1987 and in 1991.

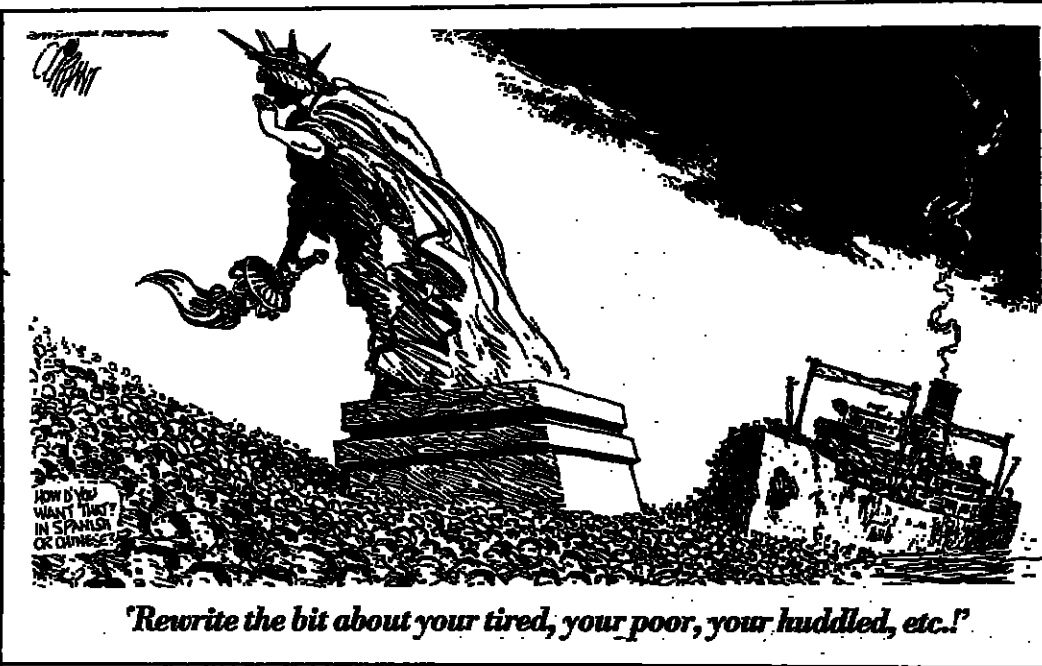
The INS once cited those figures but now disowns them. It is trying to obscure the extent of immigrant smuggling from China so as to camouflage its own past failure to prevent it, and to shift blame to the asylum process. Only in the past year have Chinese immigrants begun to manipulate the asylum procedure in significant numbers, leaving the process in disarray. Applications for refugee status by citizens of China have quadrupled since 1990, and a growing backlog means that most cases wait nearly two years for review. Many, perhaps most, such claims are without merit. But U.S. asylum laws are not the main magnet for immigrants from China or elsewhere. Chinese peasants who pay outrageous sums for passage are pushed by a lack of opportunity at home and pulled by unrealistic expectations about the United States. Even if America abandoned its asylum laws, the masterminds behind people-smuggling would find other routes. A decision to send 524 Chinese home after interception in mid-Pacific has not been a deterrent. Twenty-one have made it to the United States on other vessels. The government has begun to address the law enforcement side of the issue by developing a broad plan to

break the back of crime rings that earn millions from people-smuggling. With stiffened penalties for smuggling aliens, prosecutors will be given an incentive to pursue difficult-to-prove cases that they lack when a smuggler can get five years at most.

An International Organized Crime Control Act, introduced last week by Senator William Roth, should be revised so that smuggling would be covered by the Federal Racketeering Influence and Corrupt Organizations statutes, which give law enforcement agencies wide powers to investigate and prosecute sophisticated criminals. The government must press China to crack down on corrupt local officials who allow smugglers to operate freely in their own country, especially in Fujian Province, where most of the illegal aliens start.

The asylum process also cries out for reform. What is being exploited is the delay in the system more than the system itself. The backlog of asylum cases totals more than 300,000, often left pending for years, while applicants are allowed to work legally. Disingenuous asylum-seekers often make a provision mandating "enhanced consideration" for people who have been persecuted or fear persecution under China's one-child-per-family policy. The immigration service must resolve its internal debate over how to evaluate asylum claims based on this policy.

The thousands of Chinese who have been given final deportation orders should be sent home. Only when would-be immigrants see that the United States is serious about enforcing its policies will they think twice about a dangerous voyage. At the same time, the United States should warn China that unreasonable punishment of those returned would be met with sanctions. Marlowe Hood is editing the memoirs of the Chinese dissident Fang Lichi. Mr. Myers is an immigration lawyer in Philadelphia. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.



The World Bares Its Values in Vienna

By Ellen Goodman

VIENNA — The banners outside the conference center offer one of those picturesque images from civics class. A full panoply of 183 flags of different nations are all blowing in the same direction.

The men and women entering this huge building, that sits against a backdrop of Austrian mountains, offer a similar happy portrait of internationalism. About five thousand strong, they form a rich human quilt of languages, cultures, clothing. But the UN World Conference on Human Rights that opened here on Monday also offers a darker side of multiculturalism. There is an image here of tribalism, disintegration, a dis-United Nations where not even the simultaneous translators can always make one culture understand another. In the heady months after the fall of the Berlin Wall, a world that had been locked into a Cold War and superpower politics was turned inside out. There was real hope that the human rights impulse that had been released in Eastern Europe would catch on across the world.

But this meeting is being held only a few hundred miles from Bosnia, where genocide and mass rapes, the horrors of "ethnic cleansing" go on unchecked by the world's opinion or action. As UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali said with poignance: "In place of two contending ideologies, there are many ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious conflicts. In place of one vast nuclear threat are fears of ambush, rape and random shelling."

And in place of optimism about expanding human rights there is anxiety about maintaining the simple principle that human rights are universal. What is at stake here is values. In many ways, human rights have become our ecumenical, secular religion, a catalogue of the world's values. It is a catalogue that began in 1948 when the UN Declaration of Universal Rights, modeled after America's Bill of Rights, declared that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and right." All "are endowed with reason and conscience and should act toward each other in a spirit of brotherhood." For the first time, the United Nations had established the notion that no state had the moral authority to violate the rights of its own citizens. The world would look inside borders and judge a government by the way it treated its people. Over the decades, the original catalogue has grown to include not only political rights but economic rights — freedom from want as well as freedom from fear. It has been expanded to include the rights of indigenous people and the right to development, the rights of women and of children. What has emerged is an ethical

shopping list of the things that people can and can't do to each other. If this list is often used selectively, it has nevertheless been a guidepost for foreign policy and foreign aid from South Africa to China. It has been a guiding light as well for the victims of abuses. In recent years a backlash of sorts has emerged, especially from some Third World governments in Asia and Africa. Waving the banner of multiculturalism, they have come here to insist that their country cannot be judged by some universal standard but only by its own "particularities," its cultural and economic context. They resist the notion that democratic or human rights strings should be tied to financial aid from the West or North. Serious questions that emerge out of any clash of cultures or cultures, but many of the governments claiming special exemptions to universal rights are abusers of those rights: Burma, China, Yemen, Syria and others that a jaded UN spokesperson called the "usual suspects." In stark contrast, activists in those countries disagree with their own governments' view of "cultural differences." They insist that there is no culture that favors discrimination, torture, "disappearances." In a strong speech on opening day in which he proposed an international tribunal, Secretary of State Warren Christopher put the issue bluntly: "We cannot let cultural relativism become the last refuge of repression." At the heart of the human rights movement in this fractionalized world is the notion that these rights are the same everywhere for everyone. As Mr. Boutros Ghali said, these values are the way "we affirm together that we are a single human community." A world community that accepts anything less is just flags flying in the wind. The Boston Globe.

One-Party Government, So to Speak

By Mary McGrory

WASHINGTON — Barely five months into one-party government, Washington is wondering if it is all it was cracked up to be. During the campaign the promise was held out that having a president and a Congress of the same stripe would produce harmony and legislation. So far, the principal products are discord and rancor in the party in charge. It is not easy to keep score on the crosscurrents of hostility. First of all, House Democrats are steaming at the president. They are lining up to tell the cameras how seduced, abandoned and betrayed they feel. The president gave up on the Bush tax, a little-understood levy on energy, and offered the Senate a chance to vote instead on a gas tax, a far riskier proposition with voters, who understand perfectly what it is. But there is much melodrama about plank-walking, sawed-off limbs and other metaphors of caudal behavior on the part of their leader. Members of the Congressional Black Caucus are even madder because the president dumped their heroine, Lani Guinier, as his nominee for civil rights chief.

The House is also mad at the Senate. This is not news. The House hates the Senate for its hoity-toitiness, its inability to muster votes, its silly rules and the self-importance that comes from having a six-year term. Senators strut about; House members scamp as if the devil himself was after them. He is. They have to run every two years. House members are bemused in by whips and task forces and caucus-

es. Their whips, like overseers of plantation times, are constantly checking them for steadfastness and loyalty. The Senate does not have a whip system worthy of the name. Senators are offended when anyone who is not the head of a large lobbying committee asks them for a vote. Inquiring about what side they will come down on produces haughty silence. Says Butler Derrick of South Carolina, a member of the House leadership, "I don't know any senator who doesn't think the American people picked the wrong president last November, the right one being himself."

At Democratic whip meetings, Representative Mike Synar of Oklahoma frequently asks his charges, "Who is the peacock of the day over there?" As he puts it, "When one of them spreads his tail feathers, it's bad for us, bad for the country." The principal peacocks at the moment are David Boren of Oklahoma and John Breaux of Louisiana. Mr. Boren is a round-faced man who looks like someone you might see in a 19th-century daguerrotype album. He has never been mistaken for a partisan, much as he would like to be his party's standard-bearer. During the Iran-contra hearings, he prefaced every question with a salute to the contract. Nowadays he gets as much air time as a sportscaster, alternately professing to have been over to the president and proclaiming to have found yet another pea under the mattress of unity.

Mr. Breaux, a handsome, easy-talking good boy, with some complicated objections, had his resistance met with voter accolades down home. George Mitchell, the Senate majority leader, has laboriously trained his charges to let him speak for them when they emerge from their weekly caucus lunches. The press clusters at the doorway eagerly awaiting their exit and blocking it if they can. The loyalists shoulder their way through the mob, nodding and smiling and making minimum reply.

Mr. Mitchell comes out last, and a clump of reporters forms. But two steps away on a recent occasion was Mr. Boren, and his clump was larger. He was explaining, as usual, how close he might or might not be to the president on this or that. Mr. Mitchell kept casting exasperated glances at him, to no effect. With the Democrats realize, before the final vote on the deficit reduction plan, that they and the president are in it together, that what is at stake is not just taxes and cuts but, as Representative Louise Slaughter puts it, "the question of whether the Democrats can govern?" Right now it does not look that way. Said one Southerner, "They feel they're in better shape than he is."

The feeling was intensified by the victory of a Republican seeking a Senate seat in Texas. But somebody said it was more about Bob Krueger, "a man who quoted Dante in West Texas." Mr. Krueger was for and against Mr. Clinton's economic programs: very much a man of the '90s. The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Journey in Time

VIENNA — Professor Baron Ebing carried out yesterday (June 14) a remarkable experiment before psychological experts, to show that it is possible, by hypnotic suggestion, to transfer persons into a former period of their lives. The subject, a woman of thirty-three, was transferred successively back to the ages of seven, fifteen and nineteen. In every case she behaved, spoke and wrote in a way corresponding to the age she imagined herself to be. The experiment was received with much skepticism.

1918: Pope's Complaint

ROME — The Pope has addressed a letter to the Lombard Bishops complaining of misconstruction placed upon his action and his silence. He says he repents every kind of violation but that it is not possible, amid such uncertainty and such a blaze of passion, to inflict individual condemnations for all single misdeeds. He

1943: Border Blockade

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Dispatches from Ankara revealed that Britain closed the Syrian frontier opposite Turkey at 6 a.m. today (June 15), apparently to stop leakage of information concerning the British 9th and 10th Armies in the Middle East. The closing of the 400-mile frontier roused speculation that units of the two armies, which are stationed in Syria and Palestine, may be on the move. It was understood that German spies and intelligence operatives in Turkey were gathering information concerning British forces from Arabs entering Turkish territory through Syria. Closing the frontier was expected to shut down this fountainhead of espionage.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen
LEE W. HUESNER, Publisher
JOHN VINOCLER, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ARI, KATHERINE KNORR
and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor
ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor
RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher • RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher
JUANITA I. CASPARI, International Advertising Director • ROBERT FARRE, Circulation Director, Europe
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Circulation, 612832; Production, 630698.
Director of La Publication: Richard D. Simonson
Chairman from 1983 to 1988: John Hay Whitney
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Cross Street, Singapore 0511. Tel. 472-7768. Telex R558928
Mgr. Dir. Asia, Rafi D. Kronopoul, 30 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 8610616. Telex 61170
Mgr. Dir. U.K., Garry Thorne, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 336-4802. Telex 262009
Gen. Mgr. Germany, W. Lauerbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/Main, Tel. (059) 726753. Telex 416721
Pres. U.S.: Michael Conway, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3880. Telex 427175
S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
© 1993, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052

Clinton Over
The Truth A

laste

IN

1

2

100

OPINION

Clinton Owe America The Truth About Syria

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Beza was once Lebanon's breadbasket, rich with wheat, fruit, vineyards. Since Syria took military control of the country, 90 percent of the valley has been given over to drug cultivation — particularly opium for heroin. Syrian military units border cannabis and opium fields and laboratories for making the heroin.

ON MY MIND

President Hafez Assad's brother and the minister of defense, make steady more. All told, the Syrian military gets a subsidy of \$300 million to \$1 billion from the heroin trade, much of it produced destined for the United States.

Terrorist groups headquartered in Syria also draw funds from drug cultivation in the valley. The information above comes from a report ordered and made public by the chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice of the U.S. House of Representatives. It has long been known to American intelligence agents, taken up diplomatically by Washington but not directly and publicly confronted.

But the time for merely engaging in diplomatic dialogue with the Syrians on the drug trade is over, the report said. It urged that the United States set a deadline for Syria to end its drug activities, and that the Justice Department prosecute Syrian generals who conspire to put drugs on the streets.

The report was drawn up in the summer and fall of 1992. It denounced the Bush administration's failure to take action and warned that the Syrian drug trade could turn into another Iraqgate.

But the report, ordered by Representative Charles Schumer, was not made public until after election day in November. By that time the congressman from New York was aware that he was issuing his recommendations and warnings not to George Bush but to Bill Clinton, the candidate of his own party.

Since then the production of opium for heroin in Beza has moved upward. The new policy urged by Mr. Schumer — official recognition in Washington of the Syrian drug trade, and a political and legal offensive against it — does not exist.

Like most Americans, particularly those who voted for him, I want to give the president the time he needs to solve major problems. But patience does not mean hang-



Good news! Risk of forest fires ruining your vacation greatly reduced this year!

The Morality Is Muffled By This Culture of Guns

By Keith Peterson

LONDON — Nearly 20 years ago, as a student, I had a summer job in a Stockholm hospital. A patient, well into her 90s, remarked on my accented Swedish, and I told her that I was American.

"If you are an American," she asked suspiciously, "where is your gun?"

I laughed and told her that not all Americans carry guns.

This incident came to mind the

other day when a friend called from Sweden. He was born in India; his wife is Swedish. They are professionals. He is a manager for a computer firm. She is a doctor.

Soon he will be transferred by his company to the home office in the United States. He had many questions for his American friend. One took me aback.

"Should I buy a gun?"

I laughed.

"No, no," my friend said. "I'm serious. Maybe I've been seeing too many movies, but there seem to be a lot of crazies running around."

Perhaps his question should not have surprised me. Having lived in many countries, I am all too aware of the image many people abroad — even well-traveled, educated people like my friend — have of an America that is crime-infested and plagued by the culture of the gun.

Three British tourists have been shot and killed by muggers in the United States in the past year, causing a flurry of stories in the London press about America's mean streets. These incidents and others — the killing of a Japanese exchange student, the beating death of a German tourist in front of her mother and children — may be isolated, but they cause many to think twice about visiting the country.

More than a matter of tourism dollars is at stake here.

U.S. foreign policy has always sought a balance between what is moral and what is in the national interest. Americans want their nation to take stands for liberty, the rule of law, human rights and equal justice. People in other countries want America to stand for these things too — in word and deed. But when America's image is tarnished, its moral voice tends to weaken.

So when a foreign tourist is killed in the United States, it raises questions. Even America's best friends abroad do not understand why it seems that nothing can be done to reduce the number of guns.

In no other industrialized country are guns so pervasive.

I advised my friend not to buy a gun. He will be living in a nice, middle-class suburban neighborhood where crime rates are low.

A gun, I told him, is a tragedy waiting to happen. I hope he will come to see that most Americans agree with me.

Above all, I hope that Americans begin to understand that by succumbing to the culture of the gun, they weaken in the world's eyes a society that is admired for many good reasons.

Each violent incident, each senseless killing, each tragic story muffles a moral voice that, in this turbulent world, needs to be heard.

International Herald Tribune.

MEANWHILE

other day when a friend called from Sweden. He was born in India; his wife is Swedish. They are professionals. He is a manager for a computer firm. She is a doctor.

Soon he will be transferred by his company to the home office in the United States. He had many questions for his American friend. One took me aback.

"Should I buy a gun?"

I laughed.

"No, no," my friend said. "I'm serious. Maybe I've been seeing too many movies, but there seem to be a lot of crazies running around."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The UN and Bosnia

If the United Nations continues its ineffective policy in Bosnia, it could itself become the main casualty of the fighting there. Its total failure to accomplish in Bosnia a cessation of aggression and an end to the worst bloodshed in Europe since World War II will inevitably lead to a major global loss of faith in the world organization.

MILJAN PETER ILICH, New York.

Innocent Blood

Remember the bloody scene in Sarajevo — innocent bystanders, in line before a bakery, being torn to pieces by incoming mortar shells? Serbs were blamed. In fact, it was clearly a provocation of the worst kind, one of the many, by local Muslim forces who have not hesitated to murder their own people for the sake of publicity and their ultimate goal of provoking Western intervention.

PETER REICH, Sennhof, Switzerland.

Russians in Estonia

Regarding "Too Much Tolerance of Separatism, Gorbachev Says"

French Mental Health

You have published several letters recently comparing French and American health care. I should like to mention the French national mental health system.

I learned about it initially working as an apprentice in the Paris prefecture public mental health system. I found it then and now to be much like French subways and trains: efficient, low-cost, with relatively clean and safe facilities.

France, unlike the United States, has almost no mental illness. French mental health care, like postal service, is based on the sector team. Each postal-code area has a psychiatric team. Most teams visit patients' homes in at least half of all acute illness episodes. Families and patients appreciate not having to be treated in a psychiatric hospital or in the psychiatric department of a general hospital.

Especially useful is the stability of the team and the continuity of the care provided. The system has all of the best features of the old American traditional family doctor, so hard to find in the United States these days.

MARTIN GITTELMAN, New York.

A Gracious Sportsman

As an expatriate American and a tennis fan, I long felt humiliated by the way U.S. professional tennis was dominated by a loud-mouthed brat who didn't know what sportsmanship was. There were others who weren't like that, but he did give the most penetrating impres-

French Mental Health

sion. So it was a great relief when Jim Courier arrived on the scene. Mr. Courier is a great tennis player but also a great sportsman. If he disagrees with a decision, he (usually) asks politely for a reconsideration. He is also a gracious winner. Being a gracious winner isn't that hard; being a good loser is the mark of a true sportsman. His loss to Sergi Bruguera in the French Open final, after a titanic struggle, was a bitter pill for him.

And what did he do? He went all the way over to the back court of the winner, who was hying on his back paralyzed by joy, pulled him to his feet and put an arm around his shoulder. It was unquestionably the greatest act of sportsmanship I have ever witnessed.

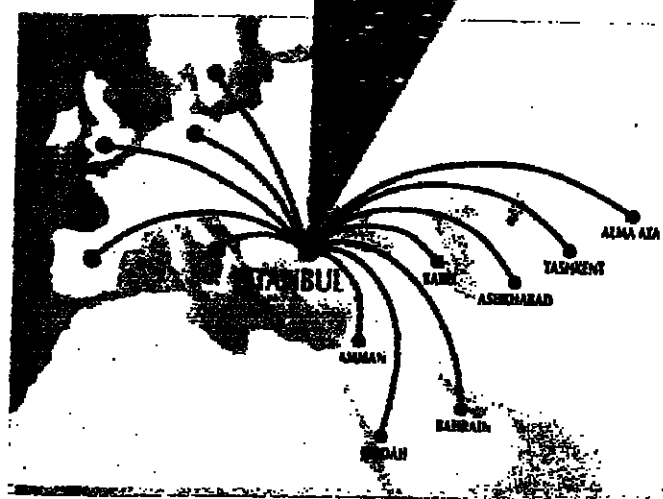
PH. B. SMITH, Groningen, Netherlands.

ISTANBUL

Make a point of it. With Turkish Airlines.

For centuries, Istanbul was the centre of ancient civilisation. And today it's easy to see why. Although much has changed, Istanbul is still very central when travelling to the Middle East or to Asia. And quite possibly very central to the enjoyment of your trip as well.

Especially on Turkish Airlines. You'll have the comfort of our modern fleet of planes which offer you extra leg room and wide Business Class seating. Add to this our warm Turkish hospitality, and you just may find yourself thinking we're an important centre of modern civilisation too.



TURKISH AIRLINES NEW HORIZONS IN COMFORT

Master reading and language skills with the IHT

IN THE NEWS will help those perfecting their English to become independent and efficient readers. Through compelling news and feature stories, essays and editorials, you will not only explore thought-provoking contemporary issues, but also investigate intriguing questions.

Related activities and exercises, developed by the editors of the NTC Publishing Group, one of the leading American educational publishers, provide a complete framework for improving reading and language skills.

The IN THE NEWS package, in a vinyl storage case, consists of:

The Manual (160 pages) with articles grouped into thematic sections: News, Opinion, Business, Education, Arts and Leisure, Science and Environment, Sports.

Every article is followed by exercises to help readers better understand its main points, vocabulary and idioms. Each section includes a "Focus on the Newspaper" unit designed to familiarize readers with the characteristics of journalistic writing and enable them to analyze the content and viewpoint of newspaper articles.

Three audio cassettes with readings of selected articles from the manual, to help users improve comprehension as they explore challenging articles.

IN THE NEWS is an excellent tool for improving your English — and is a perfect gift for colleagues, friends or family members who are studying English as a foreign language.

Order your copies today!

Herald Tribune

Return your order to: International Herald Tribune, Book Division, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or fax to: (33-1) 46 37 06 51

Please send me... copies of IN THE NEWS at 200 French francs (\$36 each, plus postage per copy; Europe 45 francs; U.S./Canada/Middle East 57 francs; Africa/Asia 79 francs; rest of world 90 francs. Please allow up to 3 weeks for delivery. 16-4-93

Form with fields for Name, Address, City/Code/Country, Payment method (Credit card, Access, Amex, Diners, Eurocard, MasterCard, Visa), Card No., Exp. date, Signature, and Company EEC VAT ID No.

Altogether, a Delightful 'Figaro'

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—One of the agreeable, sustaining notes of the last few musical seasons has been the cycle of Mozart operas at the Châtelet under the musical generalship of John Eliot Gardiner and his well drilled company of orchestral and choral musicians.

This year's entry, shared with the Teatro São Carlos of Lisbon, is "Le Nozze di Figaro," strongly cast and in a flexible and fast-moving, if sometimes confusing, production staged by Jean-Louis Thamin and designed by Rudy Saboungli.

The hallmark of this "Figaro," as of the other operas in this cycle, is an elevated level of musical and stylistic unity. The English Baroque Soloists are again in the pit with their period instruments and long experience together, which gives the score a warmth, color, and instrumental balance quite distinct from that provided by the usual opera house band. Gardiner's Monteverdi Choir is again the chorus, and the cast deals with the unwritten appoggiaturas as if to the manner born.

In the staging, and in terms of vocal strength, this "Figaro" focuses on the central Figaro-Susanna couple. Bryn Terfel's strong, beautifully controlled bass-baritone, and vigorous stage presence, make him a memorable Figaro, and Alison Hagley (Boulez's Meisner earlier this season) is a delicious Susanna. Also excellent were Rodney Gilroy as a youthful Count Almaviva and the Swedish soprano Hillevi Martinpeito as his melancholy Countess.

Saboungli's sets were deliberately fragmentary. A scrim showed a castle on a hill that looked more like a spooky Victorian mansion than an 18th century chateau in Spain. This was backed by a cyclorama that outlined a sparsely planted landscape. In front of this the various interiors and their hidden spaces descended from and rose into the flies rapidly as needed. Thamin's staging dealt deftly, for the most part, with the topsyturvy goings on of this *folle journée*.



Bryn Terfel and Alison Hagley in "Le Nozze di Figaro" in Paris.



Elizabeth Garvie and Clive Owen in a scene from "A Day in the Death of Joe Egg."

2 Fine Revivals and an Echo of '50s

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—We are in Donegal, the town of Baile Beag known to the English as Ballybeg and to theatergoers as the capital of Brian Friel country. It is 1833, and a party of initially friendly Redcoats has come to chart the countryside and anglicize its place-names. Ireland is to be conquered not by the sword but by the map; there is to be a process of "erosion" whereby English will replace Gaelic first as a language and then as a way of life. So starts Friel's "Translations," which when it first opened in 1981 struck me as the most important drama politically and historically to have come out of Ireland since O'Casey, and which is currently in a Sam Mendes revival at the Warehouse demanding no second thoughts.

A drunken old pedant (Norman Rodway) is leading his pupils back to Greek or Gaelic rather than the dreaded English. A local girl who speaks only Gaelic falls for a soldier who speaks only English; in an infinitely hauntingly touching dialogue they communicate their love only through the alternate place-names of the surrounding hills, she speaking the originals while he intones the translation of the title.

But soon the play itself translates into something much darker; the soldier disappears, and his captain threatens to lay waste all the surrounding fields until he is found. The apparently harmless group of map makers has become an invading army, and what began as a John Ford comedy of Irish misunderstanding has become the tragedy which is to last until this very day. "Translations" is an ordnance survey of Irish humanity, in which the present is shaped by the past, and the makers of maps have become the destroyers of the land they

charted. Zara Turner and James Larkin as the lovers join Rodway in a powerhouse revival.

In a strong week for revivals of landmarks in postwar theater, "A Day in the Death of Joe Egg," the play that made Peter Nichols's reputation, returns for its first major London season in 22 years to the King's Head. Originally rejected by everyone but Michael Blakemore at the Glasgow Citizens, usually on the grounds that the autobiographical account of the parents of an epileptic, spastic 10-year-old would not be likely to have audiences rolling in the aisles, the play finally made it to London and

THE LONDON STAGE

Broadway and even the movies as the most heart-breaking of black comedies.

The new production by Lisa Fowell confirms and recalls just how much new ground was broken here: Joe Egg's parents and her neighbors and grandmother all chat easily to us in the audience, telling us their innermost thoughts or just what the others don't really want to hear, while Joe herself (Katey Crawford Kastin) lolls in her wheelchair, a terrible and constant reminder of the issues of euthanasia and marital destruction that lie beneath the platitudinous surface of the suburban Bristol neighborhood chatter that goes on all around and about her.

Clive Owen, visualizing God as a "manic depressive rugby footballer" and Elizabeth Garvie now play the parents while he also acts out in gruesome detail the doctors, vicars and psychiatrists who have so signally failed them, thereby nearly proving that every cloud has a jet-black lining. This is a play of dark and terrible brilliance about jokes that can kill the pain but leave the hurt intact: It is our choice about our inability to be its neighbor's

keepers or to share in their tragedies, and about the ultimate resilience of the human spirit.

The only new play of the week also has the air, oddly enough, of a revival: back in the late '40s and early '50s, the British theater in general, and the Haymarket in particular, was regularly occupied by dramas with titles like "A Day by the Sea," "The Holly and the Ivy" and "Waters of the Moon." Known collectively if a little ambitiously as "English Chekhov," what these plays had in common was the skeleton in the family cupboard, usually brought crashing out into the parlor by a long-lost relative returning home after a successful life elsewhere.

Sure enough, Philip Osment's "The Dearly Beloved" gives us a maker of television documentaries (Peter Wright) returning to a sleepy West Country town where the height of local excitement is their practice. By the end of the evening, death and desolation follow in his wake. The result is a soap opera of considerable if drowsy emotional impact, acutely directed at Hampstead by Mike Alfreds.

The only little local difficulty here is the way that our expectations of this kind of thing have changed over the years: back in the '50s, when the height of domestic-drama excitement was "The Archers" or "Mrs. Dale's Diary" on the radio, one car crash was more than enough for a whole evening, especially if it was surrounded (as here) by gentle and genteel laments for a lost way of country life. But now that we take our soap operas from California or Australia, we are accustomed to rather more activity per speech and per scene, with the result that "The Dearly Beloved" seems at times not so much slow as totally stopped.

Nonetheless, Alfreds has pulled together a strong team of actors, all of whom do best to suggest that there might be something going on here even when there patently isn't.

BOOKS

PAPER DREAMS

By Stephen Glover. 328 pages. £17.99. Jonathan Cape.

Reviewed by Martin Baker

THE story of The Independent newspaper ought to make great reading. Starting with nothing except an idea and plenty of thwarted ambition, three men raised some £18 million and published a journal that almost immediately occupied the intellectual and moral high ground of the British establishment. But then times got tough and the three took to arguing with an understated viciousness. Quite soon, Stephen Glover was pushed from the nest.

The first half of "Paper Dreams" deals with the paper's rise. There is indeed a dreamlike quality to the author's progress through the City (no one has raised more money for a company with no trading record) and his suddenly triumphant treading of the well-worn warrens of U.K. print journalism. Glover is engagingly self-deprecatory as he wonders how the financiers can take him seriously when he spills matches on the desk during an appointment.

The account of choosing the paper's title is well done. The Independent is well advised not to take as a description of its contents. Glover tells us that the name was chosen because market research showed a favorable reader response. Its connotations — young, modern, "quite left-wing but not unbalanced" — were supposed to attract a readership to which

companies would want to advertise.

The notion that the journalists might have been "independent" is dispelled when the author estimates that more than 90 percent of them would vote center or left. Many who worked for the paper — this journalist included — would argue that the most of the staff were passive reactionaries. Well-off white males who could afford to be conscientious readers of the liberal arts pages, provided they took the good advice of the right-of-center financial section.

The second half of the book is a disappointment. It covers the launch of an expensive, separate

Sunday paper and Glover's fall from grace as its editor. By this time the author seems to have made the mistake of believing his own marketing spiel — a fault of which he conspicuously accuses one of his co-founders, Andreas Whitman Smith. The account of the dogfight to save his professional skin has more than a whiff of sanctimoniousness about it. Independence, for example, is now much more than a name for advertising purposes. The Sunday paper becomes a different interpretation, the "great idea of independence."

Moreover, the arguments that

Sunday papers should be separate from dailies, a peculiar trait of British journalism, fail to convince. Given that the decision to "integrate" the daily and Sunday papers apparently spurred his resignation, it is difficult to get sympathy.

The book is finely written, although the occasional mixed metaphor, to paraphrase the author, swirls up like some unquenchable monster, and the reader wonders just whether he is being carried.

"Paper Dreams" is essential reading for insiders and students of contemporary U.K. media history. But don't wait for the movie.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	Rank	Title	Author
1	1	THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY	Robert James Waller
2	2	READING GUILTY	Scott Turow
3	3	THE SCORPIO ILLUSION	Robert Ludlum
4	4	THE CLIENT	John Grisham
5	5	LIKE WATER FOR CHOCOLATE	Laura Esquivel
6	6	I'LL BE SEEING YOU	Mary Higgins Clark
7	7	OH THE PLACES THAT YOU'LL GO!	Dr. Seuss
8	8	EMBRACED BY THE GALFIN	James Clavell
9	9	THE LAST COMMAND	Timothy Zahn
10	10	A SEASON IN PURGATORY	Dominick Dunne
11	11	AND	Barbara Taylor Bradford

12	12	PAPER DOLL	Robert B. Parker
13	13	J'IS FOR JUDGMENT	Joe Eszterhas
14	14	CHARMS FOR THE EASY LIFE	Kaye Gibbons
15	15	EINSTEIN'S DREAMS	Alan Lightman

Rank	Title	Author
1	WOMEN WHO RUN WITH THE WOLVES	Clare Boothe Luce
2	THE REAL ANITA HILL	David Brock
3	HEALING AND THE MIND	Bill Moyers
4	THINKING OUT LOUD	Anna Quindlen
5	EMBRACED BY THE LIGHT	Betty J. Eadie with Curtis Taylor
6	CARE OF THE SOUL	Thomas Merton
7	SECRET CEREMONIES	Deborah Lasker

9	CULTURE OF COMPLAINT	Robert Hughes
10	OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS	Alma Lutz
11	BANKRUPTCY 1993	Harry E. Figgie Jr. with Gerald F. Swanson
12	TURMOIL AND TRIUMPH	George P. Shultz
13	PREPARING FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY	Paul Kennedy
14	MAMA MAKES UP HER MIND	Billie White
15	ASSEMBLING CALIFORNIA	John McPhee

Rank	Title	Author
1	A WOMAN'S WORTH	Marianne Williamson
2	HARVEY PENICK'S LITTLE RED BOY	Harvey Penick with Bud Shrake
3	REENGINEERING THE CORPORATION	Michael Hammer and James Champy
4	BEATING THE STREET	Peter Lynch with John Rothchild

Germany's Demon Movie-maker

By Joan Dupont

PARIS—Rainer Werner Fassbinder, the demon filmmaker of the New German Cinema, used and abused powerful substances—love, sex, power, drugs—with abandon. It was drugs that did him in: he died June 10, 1982, at 37. Now a tribute to this remarkable director, a retrospective of 14 films has made the rounds from the Cannes film festival to three Paris theaters.

The program is a mere sampling. For Fassbinder made more than 40 movies at the rate of about three a year. He was also a prolific director on stage and "Bella Alice" featured in a marathon television event. The most extraordinary thing about his movies is that even the bad ones are gripping; they have compelling stories, tragic characters and relevance today.

As a filmmaker with a focus on grotesques—ruthless power-mechants, thriving ex-Nazis, and homosexual losers—Fassbinder's work is to outrage and offend every sort of audience from right to left in his short life. As an actor Fassbinder appeared in his movies almost as much as Hitchcock, often keeping the ugliest parts for himself.

The New German cinema was born in violent political reaction to the *embourgeoisement* of postwar

society. Movies like "The Marriage of Maria Braun," "Veronica Voss," "Lily Marleen" and "Lola" treated the Germany that rose from its ashes, a period that Fassbinder despised as just as corrupt and vile as the one before. What's left of the movement today has become more respectable, with pioneer Volker Schlöndorff in charge and Wim Wenders the heir apparent of a literary, philosophic cinema.

Named after the poet Rainer Maria Rilke, Rainer Werner had an upbringing far from bourgeois. A self-defined precocious manic-depressive, he remembered having wild mood swings and homosexual temptations as an infant. When his father left home, his mother took him to live in Munich, in the Red Light district. He would remain faithful to Munich and to pimps: "I have always felt comfortable with pimps," he said in a 1981 interview.

"They have been real friends, people with whom I never have problems," he worked the streets himself, in charge of a boy prostitute, when he was 17.

His mother has described his childhood as "very, very heavy." She was the one who encouraged him to go to the movies when she had a new lover and wanted him out of the way. He repaid her by casting her in his films and humiliating her publicly. Public humiliation was to become a fixture of the Fassbinder method—lovers and

friends were chosen, discarded, reinstated at a great clip.

Fassbinder's fascination with outlaws and outcasts never faded; he was especially attracted to butchers' apprentices and "great workers." Often, they played their own roles in his films; in any event, they became characters in his personal social comedy. His Moroccan lover El Hed Ben Salem (who had a wife and five children) played Ali in "Fear Eats the Soul"; cast off by Fassbinder after a series of violent jealous episodes, he ended up in a French prison, where he lapsed himself. Armin Meier, another long-term lover, an orphan of Hitler's experiment in cross-breeding the best of a master race, also killed himself after Fassbinder kicked him out. The director was devastated, but not at a loss when it came to making a movie from the tragedy: "In a Year With 13 Moons" is one of his finest.

ALTHOUGH he was increasingly bulky, with a pasty peak-nosed face, Fassbinder was irresistible to many women. A couple of them married him; others played in his stage productions and movies, were plucked down in improbable *ménages à trois*, and inevitably, they were banished from paradise, punished. Ingrid Caven managed to stay his friend through tumultuous times; now she is known for her international singing career.

Another survivor is Hanna Schygulla, Fassbinder's first genuine discovery of an actress. He made her the star of "Love Is Colder Than Death," his first film, and of a dozen subsequent films until she protested his low wage system and they split. Schygulla was called back from exile to star in "The Marriage of Maria Braun" (1978), his breakthrough film, the story of a German woman in postwar Berlin that won him worldwide recognition.

Even in an age of alternative lifestyles, the Fassbinder family made waves. There were coke-smoking, caviar parties, or an evening might be spent on an S&M parlor game called Chinese Roulette.

In the decade that followed 1968, during the terrorism that racked Germany and the repressive reaction to it, many filmmakers considered exile. Fassbinder, at home in several cities, came back to make movies. Many German critics had enough of the prodigal son with his cheap, quickies and flamboyant provocations. They said he was finished, burned out. But although he made many misses among the hits, and at the end bartered his film budgets for drugs, his talent was intact. He ended as a bloated monster of Orson Welles proportion, checking out of a life he could no longer afford.

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.

In Tokyo, the Salaryman's Hit Musical

By Leslie Helm
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO—As the curtain rises on Act I, dozens of dark-suited salarymen crammed into an imaginary train sway from side to side as they belt out: "Economic superpower Japan! We go for the gold! We push our section chief, we push for division manager."

The number is from "Salaryman's Gold Medal," Japan's latest hit musical, which offers an amusing and insightful look at the tense and often frustrating company-centered life of the Japanese worker bee—the salaryman.

In the United States, such a play might be—or was, in the case of the 1961 hit musical, "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying"—comedy, or parody, or even social criticism.

Not in Japan. Here, it's business, an example

of how contemporary Japanese entertainment, even as it caters to popular demand, also promotes the values of perseverance and hard work that have helped to make the country an economic giant.

Long work hours with low job satisfaction, little leisure and sterile home lives have long been a staple of the salaryman's existence and much chronicled by those examining the roots of Japan's economic might. "I thought the life of a salaried worker was boring, but the play encouraged me to think it was worth living," wrote one young clerk to the theater company that put on the musical.

"The play made me realize how hard my husband works at his office. I have to take better care of him," a housewife wrote.

"Gold Medal" ends on a bittersweet note. The hard-fighting group succeeds in making its product a hit only to find that their division

leader does not win his promotion. There are dark recriminations, threats of betrayal and discussions of quitting. To avoid further conflict, the company chooses to break up the close-working team.

But in a typically Japanese twist, adversity is turned into opportunity. A senior managing director goes to the defeated division and humbles himself by sitting down and letting employees in the division pat his bald spot.

This act of humility helps members of the division overcome their frustration. Observing the self-sacrificing performance of his superior, the manager recognizes that he was indeed not yet ready for promotion.

In the finale, the employees sing of new beginnings as they fight for the company: "Our love we will find at the company. The company is the ship. The president is our captain. We all want to love our company."

CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER IS NO SECRET WITH THESE SIMPLE ACCESS CODES

Whether you're trying to reach another country overseas, or call back to the U.S., Sprint Express® can help. Just dial the access code of the country you're in to reach an English-speaking Sprint operator. You don't even have to be a Sprint customer. All you need is a U.S. local calling card or WorldTraveler FONCARD®. If you're calling the U.S., you can even call collect. But next time you call, use Sprint Express. It can make foreign countries seem a little less foreign.

Argentina 001-800-777-1111	Chile 00-4037	+Guatemala 1-800-877-8000	+Korea 002-11-4111	Kuwait 800-777	Philippines 001-800-14477
Australia 001-881-8777	+China 108-13	+Honduras 001-800-1212000	+Cuba 00-9087	+Liechtenstein 855-9777	+United Arab Emirates 800-1-0011
Austria 022-903-084	Colombia-English 980-13-0010	Hong Kong 800-877	+India 000-137	Macao 0800-015	United Kingdom 0800-80-0877
Bahamas 1-800-389-2111	Colombia-Spanish 980-13-0110	+Hong Kong 001-800-877-8000	+Indonesia 00-801-45	+Malaysia 800-9016	United Kingdom 1-800-877-8000
+Barbados 1-800-877-8000	+Costa Rica 863	+India 000-137	+Israel 1-800-55-2001	+Mexico (Mexico City) 95-800-877-8000	~U.S.A. 1-800-877-8000
+Belgium 078-11-0014	+Cyperus 080-900-01	+Indonesia 00-801-45	+Japan 777-802-2727	+Macao 0800-015	~U.S. Virgin Islands 1-800-877-8000
Belize (Hotel) 536	+Denmark 8001-0877	+Israel 1-800-55-2001	+Italy 172-1877	+Manila 800-9016	Uruguay 000-417
Belize (PTT pay phone) 54	+Dominican Republic 1-800-751-7877	+Israel 777-802-2727	+Japan 0039-131	+Mexico (Mexico City) 95-800-877-8000	Vatican City 172-1877
+Bermuda 1-800-623-0877	Ecuador 171	+Italy 172-1877	+Japan 0066-55-877	+Macao 0800-015	Venezuela-English 800-1111-0
Bolivia 0800-3333	+El Salvador 191	+Japan 0039-131	+Kenya 0800-12	+Manila 800-9016	Venezuela-Spanish 800-1111-0
Brazil 000-8016	+Finland 9800-4-0284	+Japan 0066-55-877	+Korea 009-46	+Mexico (Mexico City) 95-800-877-8000	
+British Virgin Is. 1-800-877-8000	+France 19-0087	+Kenya 0800-12	+Korea 009-46	+Macao 0800-015	
Cambodia (Phnom Penh) 90-01-01	+Germany 030-0013	+Korea 009-46	+Korea 009-46	+Manila 800-9016	
+Cambodia (Phnom Penh) 22180	+Greece 008-001-411	+Korea 009-46	+Korea 009-46	+Mexico (Mexico City) 95-800-877-8000	

© 1993 Sprint International Communications Corporation.

NYSE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes various stock listings.

Go to the experts for unique global expertise in derivatives fund management. GOTTEX Fund Management. Fax CH: 41 21 617 1155

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes various stock listings.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes various stock listings.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes various stock listings.

ECONOMY: Inflation Stays Under Control

The current account is considered the broadest measure of international competitiveness because it tracks not only trade in merchandise but also trade in services and investment flows. The current account deficit peaked at \$160.20 billion in 1987 and then steadily...

Trade Deficit Shrinks

The Commerce Department said the deficit on current account, the broadest measure of trade performance, was \$20.91 billion in the first three months of the year, down from \$23.69 billion during the final three months of 1992. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

Table with columns: Fund Name, Share Class, Assets, etc. Includes various international funds.

Table with columns: Fund Name, Share Class, Assets, etc. Includes various international funds.

Table with columns: Fund Name, Share Class, Assets, etc. Includes various international funds.

Table with columns: Fund Name, Share Class, Assets, etc. Includes various international funds.

Table with columns: Fund Name, Share Class, Assets, etc. Includes various international funds.

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND It's never been easier to subscribe and save. Just call today: 02503-24024

MARKET DIARY

Good Inflation Data Fail to Lift Stocks

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks fell Tuesday as slumps in International Business Machines and Du Pont reinforced pessimism about the outlook for corporate earnings.

The concern dented the initial optimism that greeted Tuesday's N.Y. Stocks consumer-price report, traders said.

The Labor Department said consumer prices rose just 0.1 percent in May. The report, which followed Friday's news that producer prices were unchanged last month, eased concern that inflation might accelerate and might persuade the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates, traders said.

The Dow Jones industrial average tumbled 22.69 points to close at a session low of 3,492.00, led by IBM, Du Pont, and Eastman Kodak Co. Advancing common stocks edged declines on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was moderate, with about 226 million shares changing hands on the Big Board.

"I would have thought that with the inflation numbers, there'd be more enthusiasm for the market," said Barry Berman, head trader at Robert W. Baird in Milwaukee.

Dollar Rises as Market Bets on German Easing

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — The dollar rallied Tuesday against major currencies, surging against the Deutsche mark amid growing speculation that Germany's central bank might cut interest rates this week.

The dollar improved to 1.4714 Swiss francs from 1.4540 francs and to 5.3375 French francs from 5.4760 francs. The pound slipped to \$1.5155 from \$1.5269.

"The dollar gained on the back of a weak mark," said Albert Soria, foreign-exchange manager at Kansallis-Osake-Pankki. Concern about the weak German economy and the prospect for rate cuts helped drive the mark lower against other currencies as well. It fell to a postwar low of 64.14 yen.

The dollar dipped early in the day after the Labor Department said consumer prices rose a scant 0.1 percent in May, putting to rest speculation that the Federal Reserve will be forced to raise rates soon to combat inflation.

Even so, U.S. rates are likely to rise in coming months, while German rates fall, making the dollar a better bet, traders said. Some said the dollar could approach its 1993 high of 1.6742 DM set on March 5.

The Dow Daily Gains of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

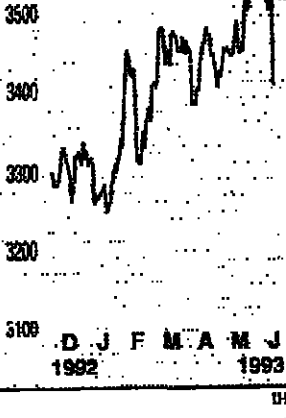


Table with columns: NYSE Most Active, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists top 10 active stocks including IBM, DuPont, and Eastman Kodak.

Table with columns: AMEX Most Active, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists top 10 active stocks on the AMEX exchange.

Table with columns: NYSE Diary, Close, Prev. Lists various market indicators and their current values.

Table with columns: Amex Diary, Close, Prev. Lists various market indicators for the AMEX exchange.

Table with columns: NASDAQ Diary, Close, Prev. Lists various market indicators for the NASDAQ exchange.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Averages: Industrial, Finance, Composite, and SP 500 with their respective high, low, close, and change.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's Indexes: Industrials, Finance, Utilities, and SP 500.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Indexes: Composite, Industrials, Finance, Utilities, and SP 500.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing NASDAQ Indexes: Composite, Industrials, Finance, Utilities, and SP 500.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing AMEX Stock Index: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Market Sales

Table showing Market Sales: NYSE 4 a.m. volume, NYSE 9 a.m. volume, Amex 9 a.m. volume, NASDAQ 4 a.m. volume.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table showing N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading: Buy, Sell, Short, and Total.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table showing S&P 100 Index Options: Strike, Call, Put, and Total.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing European Futures: Food, Metals, and Stock Indexes.

Food

Table showing Food futures: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Metals

Table showing Metals futures: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Financial

Table showing Financial futures: High, Low, Close, Chg.

3-MONTH STERLING (LIPFFE)

Table showing 3-Month Sterling futures: High, Low, Close, Chg.

3-MONTH EURO-DOLLARS (LIPFFE)

Table showing 3-Month Euro-Dollars futures: High, Low, Close, Chg.

3-MONTH EURO-MARKS (LIPFFE)

Table showing 3-Month Euro-Marks futures: High, Low, Close, Chg.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIPFFE)

Table showing German Government Bond futures: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Industrials

Table showing Industrial futures: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes: FTSE 100, Nikkei, Hang Seng, etc.

Spot Commodities

Table showing Spot Commodities: Aluminum, Copper, Lead, etc.

Dividends

Table showing Dividends: Company, Per, Ann, Pay, Rec.

Cross Timbers Oil

Table showing Cross Timbers Oil: Reverse Stock Split.

Amex Composite

Table showing Amex Composite: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Amex Industrial

Table showing Amex Industrial: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Amex Finance

Table showing Amex Finance: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Amex Utilities

Table showing Amex Utilities: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Amex SP 500

Table showing Amex SP 500: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Salomon Sees More IBM Write-Offs

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — International Business Machines Corp. will likely take additional write-offs of as much as \$5.4 billion as it cuts more jobs and other expenses in response to continued weak demand.

Salomon Brothers analyst, John Jones, said Tuesday. To cover the severance costs, IBM also may slash its dividend again, Mr. Jones said. Last January, IBM chopped its quarterly dividend of common stock to 54 cents a share from \$1.21, reducing its annual dividend to \$2.16.

Mr. Jones said he still rated IBM as a hold, but that he expected it to undergo a further \$4 billion to \$5 billion in restructuring charges. He said there was a 50 to 60 percent chance that IBM would cut its dividend with the July 27 second-quarter earnings announcement.

He forecast a second-quarter loss of 30 cents a share for IBM, and cut his 1993 forecast to a loss of 62 cents from a loss of 50 cents. He revised downward his 1994 forecast to \$1.80, from \$2.

Heinz Plans to Eliminate 3,000 Jobs

NEW YORK (Knight-Ridder) — In a restructuring plan announced Tuesday, H. J. Heinz Co. will cut 3,000 jobs worldwide and charge nearly all of the costs for the rework, estimated at \$117 million after tax — to its fourth quarter, ended April 28, a company spokesman said.

The job cut will be spread around the world, but most will be overseas, said Ted Smyth, vice president of corporate affairs. The company employs between 35,000 to 40,000 people. An exact employment total was not immediately available.

The restructuring will include "reconfiguring" manufacturing operations between the United States and Canada and investing in training and technology to downsize operations in Britain, Italy and its Ore-ida unit, the company said.

Trading Net Links 12 Brokerages

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Twelve major Wall Street brokerage firms and Merril Lynch Inc., a provider of trading systems based on personal computers, announced Tuesday the first completely electronic trading network.

The Intermarket Trading Network will connect institutional money managers, brokers and exchanges into a network that can expedite block trades, clearance and accounting while increasing access to information, Merril said.

The brokers participating include Merrill Lynch & Co., Salomon Brothers Inc., Morgan Stanley & Co., PaineWebber Inc., A.Z.X. Inc. and Fidelity Investments. (AP, AFP)

U.S. Car Sales Maintain Brisk Pace

NEW YORK (Knight-Ridder) — U.S. car sales sparked again in early June, continuing to buck the lackluster spending trend seen elsewhere in the economy, according to data released Tuesday.

Sales of U.S.-made cars reached a seasonally adjusted annual selling rate of 6.8 million units in the June 1-10 selling period. That pace was down from the 7 million units in late May, but it was the brisk pace for sales in the first selling period of a month this year. The first selling period is usually the weakest in the month, analysts said.

For the Record

National Semiconductor Corp.'s earnings rose 40 percent to \$46.2 million in the most recent quarter, from \$27.5 million a year earlier, the company said. (AP)

A computer problem delayed trading Tuesday on five major commodities exchanges in Four World Trade Center in lower Manhattan, affecting markets in oil, gold and coffee and lifting trading for as long as two hours in some markets. (Knight-Ridder)

Deutsche Bank announced plans to blend C.J. Lawrence, an American securities firm it has owned for nearly four years, more closely into the bank's other securities businesses in the United States. (NYT)

Clarke Keeps Tax Option Open

LONDON — Kenneth Clarke, appointed chancellor of the Exchequer to reinvigorate Prime Minister John Major's government, pledged Tuesday to keep a tight grip on inflation and spending as he nurtures a fragile recovery.

He indicated his preference to focus on spending cuts to tackle the government's £50 billion (£576 billion) budget deficit but refused to rule out new tax increases.

Speaking to bankers and financiers, Mr. Clarke appeared to dampen any hopes of any impending cut in interest rates, saying he would not squander the success of bringing inflation to a 30-year low of 1.3 percent by embarking on policies which will allow inflation to return.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table showing World Stock Markets: Amsterdam, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Brussels, Frankfurt, Johannesburg, Madrid, Milan, London, Stockholm, Montreal, Toronto. Lists various stock indices and their values.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. Futures: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg, Op. Int. Lists various futures contracts including Grains, Metals, Livestock, and Financial.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes: DJIA, S&P 500, NYSE, AMEX, NASDAQ, etc. Lists various stock indices and their values.

Large advertisement on the right side of the page featuring the text 'Fresh Fall For Share In Ferruzzi' and 'TO RE TOP BY T'.

BBC: Radio and TV Services Separately Struggle to Adapt to a New World

Continued from Page 13

phasis on rebroadcasting and on offering specific programs to local broadcasters for insertion in their own programming.

Most surprisingly, perhaps, the World Service has tentatively discovered the art of marketing, albeit on a typically British shoestring budget. As the vanguard of that effort, it sent a 20-year-old London bus rumbling along the rough roads of Eastern Europe. There, local listeners are beckoned inside for a peek at BBC promotional videos and to shake the hands of local BBC presenters.

But if the end of the Cold War and the thinning of the ranks of East European listeners have not dampened the enthusiasm of the BBC, the same is also true of its Western competitors. Instead of sealing down operations, they have actually expanded them.

Competition from American, French and German broadcasters, among others, is if anything more cutthroat than ever. Two years ago,

America's Radio Free Europe snapped up the Polish network that had been rebroadcasting several BBC programs and promptly substituted its own programming.

Meanwhile, in contrast to the defensive struggle being waged by the World Service's radio network, its new BBC World Service Television Ltd. has been expanding rapidly and poses an increasing threat to the dominance of America's CNN International.

World Service Television began in 1991 by broadcasting to parts of Asia in partnership with Hong Kong-based STAR-TV.

"STAR agreed to meet our costs in Asia, so we were able to do this with minimum risk to the BBC," said Hugh Williams, programming director for World Service TV.

Minimizing risk is crucial for World Service Television, which was set up as an independent, profit-making entity. While it received some initial public funding and was given the right to use BBC-generated stories free of charge, it

must pay the World Service for any coverage it commissions.

The need to watch its cash carefully lay behind its alliance, announced this year, with American Broadcasting Co. In contrast to radio journalism, where the cost of news-gathering is relatively modest, television's appetite for pictures can be hugely expensive.

"Without pictures, TV is very flat, and to get them, you need alliances with major players," said Mr. Jobbins, the World Service's news editor.

Even with alliances like those with ABC, STAR and one announced this month with Reuters to establish a Spanish-language TV service aimed at Latin America, World Service Television's cash remains constrained.

World Service correspondents now do double duty, reporting for both radio and television. "Where appropriate we are also using one-man crews," said Ian Richardson, World Service TV's news development editor.

NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the A.P. consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	Low	Latest Close
120	110	AA	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AB	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AC	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AD	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AE	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AF	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AG	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AH	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AI	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AJ	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AK	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AL	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AM	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AN	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AO	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AP	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AQ	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AR	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AS	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AT	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AV	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AW	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AX	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AY	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AZ	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	Low	Latest Close
120	110	AA	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AB	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AC	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AD	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AE	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AF	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AG	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AH	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AI	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AJ	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AK	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AL	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AM	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AN	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AO	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AP	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AQ	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AR	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AS	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AT	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AV	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AW	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AX	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AY	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AZ	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	Low	Latest Close
120	110	AA	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AB	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AC	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AD	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AE	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AF	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AG	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AH	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AI	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AJ	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AK	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AL	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AM	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AN	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AO	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AP	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AQ	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AR	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AS	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AT	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AV	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AW	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AX	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AY	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AZ	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	Low	Latest Close
120	110	AA	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AB	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AC	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AD	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AE	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AF	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AG	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AH	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AI	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AJ	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AK	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AL	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AM	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AN	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AO	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AP	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AQ	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AR	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AS	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AT	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AV	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AW	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AX	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AY	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AZ	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	Low	Latest Close
120	110	AA	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AB	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AC	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AD	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AE	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AF	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AG	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AH	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AI	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AJ	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AK	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AL	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AM	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AN	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AO	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AP	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AQ	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AR	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AS	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AT	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AV	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AW	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AX	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AY	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AZ	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1993 High	Low	Latest Close
120	110	AA	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AB	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AC	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AD	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AE	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AF	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AG	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AH	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AI	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AJ	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AK	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AL	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AM	0.00	0.00	10	120	110	115
120	110	AN	0.00					

Taiwan To Resume Privatization

TAIPEI — Taiwan plans to restart its faltering privatization program next month by auctioning off majority stakes in two state corporations, the Commission of National Corporations said Tuesday.

The government will auction 170 million shares, or 51.5 percent, of BES Engineering Corp., and 385 million shares, or 60 percent, of Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing Corp., a spokesman said.

The state owns 91.5 percent of BES, a construction company, and 99.75 percent of TMMC. Details of the auctions have not been decided.

In 1989, Taiwan launched an ambitious plan to privatize 22 companies worth billions of U.S. dollars. But the plan has been delayed by bureaucracy and a weak stock market, and no state company has yet reached majority private ownership.

A public offer of 198 million shares in BES last January was a disaster; less than 15 percent of the shares were taken up.

Playing the China Card Chase Sells CITIC a Piece of H.K. Unit

HONG KONG — Chase Manhattan Corp. is selling a 20 percent stake in its Hong Kong credit card business to a Chinese state-controlled company as part of a \$114 million public float of the business, Chase announced Tuesday.

Chase said it would retain a 54 percent stake in Manhattan Card Co. while selling 26 percent, or 385.1 million shares, in an initial public offering at 1.87 dollars a share. That will raise 685 million Hong Kong dollars (\$88.8 million).

CITIC Pacific Ltd., a unit of the state-controlled China International Trust & Investment Corp., will get two board seats at Manhattan Card along with its 20 percent stake. That stake is made up of 194.03 existing shares that CITIC Pacific bought last Thursday at a discount to the offer price, plus 104.5 million new shares at the offer price for a total of 298.5 million shares.

The money raised will be used to fund Manhattan Card's expansion in Hong Kong, where Chase's credit-card business has been growing at 30 percent annually.

Manhattan's chairman, Jim Brew, said that having CITIC Pacific as a significant shareholder would be advantageous for Manhattan's business development in China and Hong Kong. The parent, CITIC, is China's premier foreign investment

company, and CITIC Pacific has acquired stakes in a number of important Hong Kong concerns.

Manhattan Card currently handles only Hong Kong credit-card business, but Manhattan's managing director, Stephen S.T. Chu, said that it would be launching major projects in China soon.

"I anticipate that incomes will continue to increase as the Hong Kong economy grows and this will increase the number of people eligible to apply for cards," Mr. Chu said. "I also expect an increased market penetration rate for cards in Hong Kong, which in November 1992 was estimated to be in the region of only 46 percent."

Manhattan Card said it is one of Hong Kong's leading credit-card issuers, with total cards issued at about 307,000 at the end of 1992, up from around 177,000 at the end of 1991.

Credit-card receivables stood at about 1.6 billion Hong Kong dollars at the end of 1992, up from about 750 million at the end of 1991. Manhattan Card has between 18 percent and 20 percent of the Hong Kong market in terms of receivables.

Profit after tax in 1992 was about 135 million dollars, up from about 15 million in 1991. Manhattan Card expects to post after-tax profit of no less than 215 million dollars for 1993, and to pay a 5-cent dividend.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Retail Sales Surge As the Chinese Seek Inflation Hedges

BEIJING — Retail sales soared in May as Chinese consumers went on a shopping spree, an official report said Tuesday.

Retail sales hit a record 109.4 billion yuan (\$19.2 billion) during the month, up 27.3 percent from a year earlier, the China Daily reported. The article pointed out that the growth rate was the highest since 1989, "when the country experienced its first panic buying prompted by swelling inflation."

The urban cost-of-living index for the first five months of 1993 was up 16.7 percent from the same period last year, the report added.

Consumer frustration was one of the initial impetuses for the 1989 Tiananmen Square pro-democracy protests, and it remains a concern of Beijing's Communist leaders.

Household electrical appliances, gold and silver jewelry, fashion and children's toys were big hits. The State Statistics Bureau said. Sales of televisions were up 60 percent in May from a year earlier.

Some consumers "still stubbornly cling to the belief" that buying expensive products will protect their savings from devaluation, the China Daily said.

There does not appear to be widespread panic buying, however. Stores generally remain well-stocked, and Chinese do have some new investment options, such as buying stocks.

Meanwhile, China's industrial production also grew 27.3 percent in May, the biggest surge logged for that month since the nation began its market-oriented economic changes in 1978. Just one month ago, the central bank raised interest rates to try to restrain capital investment.

The feverish growth is already causing blockages on the railway system, where total cargo volume was down 0.2 percent in May from a year earlier.

(AP, Reuters)

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	8000	7,898.74	7,898.74	+0.28
Singapore Straits Times	2000	1,842.83	1,842.83	-1.29
Tokyo Nikkei 225	1500	20,267.26	20,267.26	-1.72
Kuala Lumpur Composite	700.00	743.96	743.96	+0.50
Bangkok SET	871.17	868.24	868.24	+0.34
Seoul Composite Stock	767.59	768.47	768.47	+0.26
Taipei Weighted Price	4,188.30	4,177.20	4,177.20	+0.51
Manila Composite	1,368.42	1,361.27	1,361.27	-0.51
Jakarta Stock Index	861.79	861.94	861.94	+0.10
New Zealand NZSE-40	1,637.00	1,620.67	1,620.67	+0.44
Bombay National Index	N.A.	1,086.43	1,086.43	

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Motorola Inc. said it would discuss possible participation by companies from Taiwan in its plan to establish a global satellite telephone system.
 - Asahi Chemical Industry Co. of Japan said it had reached basic agreement with Du Pont Co. to link up in the production of nylon.
 - Taiwan's vice economy minister, S.C. Yang, said the country expected to open its electric-power generation business to foreign companies within a year.
 - Progressive Enterprises Ltd., the New Zealand grocery concern, said it would merge its operations with the New Zealand units of the rival company Foodland of Australia. Under a conditional agreement, Progressive will pay 101 million New Zealand dollars (\$54.9 million) by issuing 54.6 million shares.
 - The Federation of Bankers Associations of Japan said banks would make Dec. 31 a bank holiday. Currently banks are closed only Jan. 1 to 3 for the New Year's holiday.
 - Malaysia will recruit 30,000 Bangladeshi workers, mostly to work on rubber plantations and in industry, according to a member of a Malaysian trade team visiting Bangladesh.
 - Toyota Motor Corp. said it would work with Ford Motor Co. on a cruise-control system for use in Toyota vehicles.
 - Hyundai Motor Co., South Korea's largest automaker, was pressed by workers for increased benefits as 87 percent of 28,453 workers who voted at a plant in Ulsan favored launching some kind of industrial action.
 - Malaysia's Information Ministry has selected four local companies from among nine bidders to form a consortium to operate TV4, the country's second commercial station. The government runs two stations while TV3 is a private station owned mostly by companies set up by the ruling coalition parties.
- Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP, AP

Oil Futures Boost Shanghai Market

SHANGHAI — Just weeks after its launch, the Shanghai Petroleum Exchange has surged ahead of its rivals in Nanjing and, in terms of volume traded, is more than a match for its international counterpart in Singapore.

"We did our homework better," the president of the exchange, Yang Jingmin, said Monday, explaining how his market now leads the way in China's experiment with futures trading.

The exchange made its first official trade on May 27, taking a step toward China's goal of gradually internationalizing its oil industry and establishing a market price for oil and oil products.

It offers standardized futures contracts in crude oil and gasoline. A standardized contract is an agreement to buy or sell a standard amount at a set price as a future date, cleared through a central system. Other types of forward contracts can be for varying amounts and are not centrally cleared.

During the first 18 days of trading, daily turnover has averaged more than 100,000 tons, Mr. Yang said. That would be considered a heavy day's trading on the Singapore International Monetary Exchange, or Simex, which offers a fuel-oil contract and a time-traded gasoil contract.

By contrast, trading has slowed to a trickle in China's other oil-futures exchange in Nanjing, which opened with great fanfare ahead of Shanghai on March 9 and announced its intention to hook up with world markets within a year. Many local dealers have fled the market in Nanjing, just upstream from Shanghai on the Yangtze river.

Mr. Yang has set more modest goals for his exchange and although the eventual aim is to trade overseas oil and offer seats to foreign dealers, for now trading is restricted to domestically produced crude and oil products and the 49 seats on the trading floor are for local investors only.

"I'll be satisfied if we can establish normal trading this year," said Mr. Yang. "This will be a great contribution to China's policy of reform and opening."

Mr. Yang conservatively estimated that contracts for foreign oil would be introduced sometime in 1995 and soon after that overseas dealers will be welcomed. The final step would be to establish links with overseas oil exchanges.

Around 15 percent of standardized contracts traded are for physical delivery, and these account for roughly 60 percent of turnover, Mr. Yang said.

Fall in Yuan Hits China's Main Refiner

SINGAPORE — The sharp drop in the yuan against the dollar has exacerbated China Petrochemical Corp.'s payment problems on crude-oil purchases this year, industry sources said Tuesday.

An official of Sinopec, the state-owned refiner is known, said its outstanding debt to Sinochem, the China National Chemicals Import & Export Corp., had soared to \$530 million — for about 5 million tons of crude oil — since the start of the year.

Sinochem officials reached in Beijing said Sinopec had run up a bill of at least \$100 million to Sinochem this year. They could not confirm the \$650 million figure.

Chinese crude-oil imports last year totaled around 22,000 barrels per day, up 90 percent from 1991, and were projected at up to 300,000 to 400,000 barrels per day this year, or about 20 million tons.

The Sinopec official said the unpaid bill to Sinochem for 1993 crude imports covered about 5 million tons priced at an average of \$130 per ton.

Easing Seen In Australia Air Dispute

TOKYO — Japan will allow Northwest Airlines to retain its New York-Osaka-Sydney route until July 15 but will ensure the American carrier sticks to the rules governing traffic on the route, a Transport Ministry official said Tuesday.

Meanwhile, officials in Australia and the United States indicated a solution might be near in the air-rivalry dispute.

Australia this month ordered Northwest to eliminate one of its three weekly flights into Sydney via Osaka, alleging that the carrier was hurting Qantas Airways by carrying too many passengers on the Japan-Australia leg of the route.

The United States retaliated by ordering Qantas to drop three of its 10 weekly flights to Los Angeles.

But on Tuesday, Tourism Minister Michael Lee said at a news conference in Sydney that the dispute must be resolved as soon as possible and that Australia "can't simply blindly defend the interests of Qantas."

Meanwhile, Northwest's director of international communications, Doug Kilian, said he was hopeful that details of an agreement to end the dispute could be released "within 24 hours."

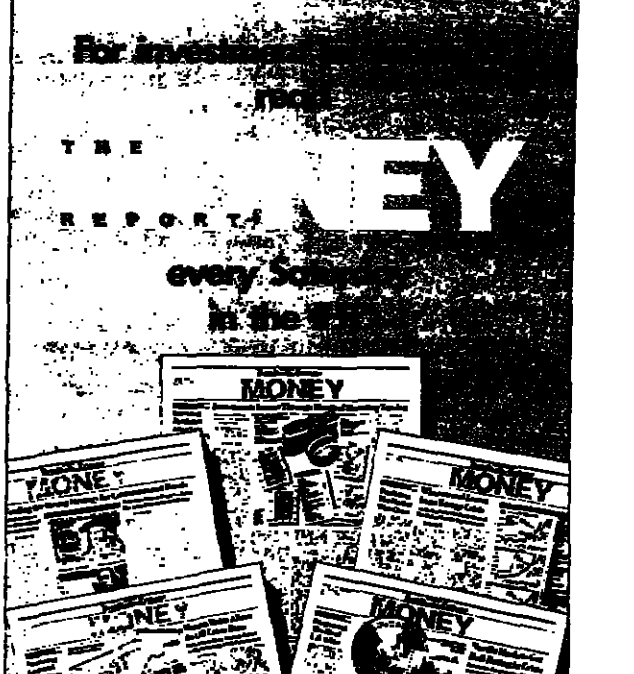
Japan and Australia allowed North-east to extend its New York-Osaka route to Sydney in 1991, on the condition that cargo and passengers taken on in Osaka for Sydney, or vice versa, make up less than half of the total carried on the flight.

(Reuters, AFP)

NORTHSTAR ENERGY CORP. Has acquired majority interest in RICHMOND OIL & GAS (RUSSIA) LTD.

Effective 21 May 1993

NORTHSTAR ENERGY CORP.
Has acquired majority interest in
RICHMOND OIL & GAS (RUSSIA) LTD.



For information on MONEY magazine, call 1-800-882-2884

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

TODAYS BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

Appears on Pages 8 & 9

PERSONALS

Happy birthday to a lady who is 76 years old. Name: MARGARET BROWN.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The HT is now available in many U.S. cities on date of issue.

THE AMERICANS UNIVERSITY OF PARIS

INT'L MARKETING CERTIFICATE

ANNOUNCEMENTS

AGS MOVING

AGS LONDON (44) 20 795

AUTOMOBILE MARKET

AUTOMOBILES

ARMORED CAB. Rent or buy the best armored car in the world.

AUTOS TAX FREE

OCEANWIDE MOTORS

MOTORCYCLES

USA RESIDENT BUYERS EUROPE

AUTOS TAX FREE

AT HOME ABROAD

TO OUR READERS IN BERLIN

You can now receive the HT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE AMERICANS UNIVERSITY OF PARIS

TEACH ENGLISH

PERSONALS

Happy birthday to a lady who is 76 years old. Name: MARGARET BROWN.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The HT is now available in many U.S. cities on date of issue.

THE AMERICANS UNIVERSITY OF PARIS

INT'L MARKETING CERTIFICATE

ANNOUNCEMENTS

AGS MOVING

AGS LONDON (44) 20 795

AUTOMOBILE MARKET

AUTOMOBILES

ARMORED CAB. Rent or buy the best armored car in the world.

AUTOS TAX FREE

OCEANWIDE MOTORS

MOTORCYCLES

USA RESIDENT BUYERS EUROPE

AUTOS TAX FREE

AT HOME ABROAD

TO OUR READERS IN BERLIN

You can now receive the HT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH RIVIERA

CLOSE ST TROPEZ GOLF

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

LE CHAMPAGNE

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

HOME PLAZA MARAIS

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

AVE MOHAWQUE RACING PLAZA

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

AGEDI

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

PARIS & SUBURBS

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

FLATOIS

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

PARIS LA DEFENSE 1

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

PARIS BIENVENUE

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

LE CHAMPAGNE

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

HOME PLAZA MARAIS

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

AVE MOHAWQUE RACING PLAZA

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

AGEDI

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

PARIS & SUBURBS

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

FLATOIS

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

PARIS LA DEFENSE 1

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

PARIS BIENVENUE

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

SHORT TERM RENTALS

EMPLOYMENT

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

ADVERTISING SALES

Update French Business Travel Agency

ADVERTISING SALES

Update French Business Travel Agency

ADVERTISING SALES

Update French Business Travel Agency

ADVERTISING SALES

Update French Business Travel Agency

ADVERTISING SALES

Update French Business Travel Agency

ADVERTISING SALES

Update French Business Travel Agency

ADVERTISING SALES

Update French Business Travel Agency

ADVERTISING SALES

Update French Business Travel Agency

ADVERTISING SALES

Update French Business Travel Agency

ADVERTISING SALES

Update French Business Travel Agency

ADVERTISING SALES

Update French Business Travel Agency

Charles Schwab is your direct link to U.S. investing.

Service designed for the independent investor
24-hour access to U.S. market information
Savings on commissions

To receive a free brochure on Schwab's products and services, call toll-free:

France — 05 90 81 03
Germany — 0180 81 74 65
Britain — 0800 526027

Or complete and return this coupon.

Name _____
Address _____
Country _____ Postal Code _____
Phone _____

Charles Schwab Limited
55 South Audley Street
Mayfair, London W1Y 6FA
United Kingdom
FAX 44-71-408-0789

Or call 44-71-495-7444

Charles Schwab

Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. is a U.S. registered broker-dealer and member NYSE/SIPC. Charles Schwab Limited is an affiliate of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. and a member of the Securities and Futures Authority (SFA), a regulatory body in the United Kingdom. © 1993 Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.

SPORTS BASEBALL

Van Slyke's Broken Bone Completes Fall of Pirates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Rookie Erik Pappas' two-run home run did more than wipe out Pittsburgh's lead in the fourth inning. It probably ended any chance the Pirates had of winning a fourth straight National League East title.

Center fielder Andy Van Slyke broke his collarbone Monday night when he crashed into the wall in St. Louis trying to catch Pappas' drive, which sparked the Cardinals to an 8-3 victory and extended the Pirates' losing streak to five.

They slid five games below .500, and lost Van Slyke for six to eight weeks.

The four-time Gold Glove winner was about the only player left from the Pirates' division-dominating team. Barry Bonds and Doug Drabek left after the 1992 season, while Bobby Bonilla and John Smiley departed the year before.

Van Slyke was hitting .322 this season and was leading the Pirates in home runs and RBIs.

With the Pirates 16.5 games out and behind everybody in the division but the New York Mets, it wasn't looking too good for another title, anyway. Now it's as bleak as it gets.

Pittsburgh led, 3-1, when Van Slyke went hard after the drive by Pappas. He got his glove on the ball, but it glanced off and into a row of bushes just beyond the wall for a two-run homer. Pappas' first in the major leagues.

Van Slyke was down on the warning track for several minutes, then walked off the field favoring his right side.

The Cardinals then wrapped up the game as Gregg Jeffries hit a two-run homer in the fifth and three runs were scored in the seventh off knuckleballer Tim Lincecum, making his first relief appearance since being bounced from the rotation.

Jeffries is 25 for 50 in his last 12 games and leads the Cardinals in batting, his home runs, runs scored, runs batted in and stolen bases.

Phillies 10, Expos 3: Pete Inca-

viglia's two-run single in the first got Philadelphia off to a good start in Montreal, and gave him 14 RBIs in his last 11 games, then John Kruk hit a solo homer and Jim Eisenreich capped the scoring with a grand slam in the ninth.

It was the Phillies' season-high sixth straight victory.

Mets 7, Braves 4: Rookie second baseman Doug Saunders got the sec-

NL ROUNDUP

ond two-hit game of his two-game major league career and scored three runs in Atlanta as New York ended a six-game losing streak.

Bobby Bonilla, who has 23 RBIs in his last 29 games, twice drove in Saunders. The Mets' starter, Frank Tanana, scored the first run of his

20-year major-league career; he played in the American League until this year.

Cubs 6, Marlins 3: Dwight Smith had three hits for host Chicago, which ends its three-game losing streak and Florida's four-game winning streak. The Cubs' starter, Jose Guzman, hit a single in the second to make it 3-1 and got his first RBI in the majors.

Dodgers 9, Rockies 4: Jody Reed, who belonged to Colorado for six hours before being traded on expansion draft day, had four hits, including a two-run homer, and Tim Wallach also drove in three runs for visiting Los Angeles.

Vinny Castilla hit a two-run homer for the Rockies. Andres Galarraga, hitting .425, had four hits, one a homer. (AP, UPI)

Sevilla, Fully Soured, Is Set to Sack Maradona

SEVILLE, Spain — The Spanish first division club Sevilla has finally lost patience with Diego Maradona, according to sources close to the team, and is expected to sack him in the next few days.

The sources said Maradona's temper tantrum after he was taken out of Sunday's match was considered the last straw by club directors. Maradona, who has had an undistinguished season with Sevilla, has already expressed a desire to leave. His contract expires shortly.

Maradona was scheduled to play a number of friendly matches organized to help pay for his costly transfer from the Italian club Napoli, but these are now in doubt.

Relations between Maradona and Sevilla are so bad that the club's president, Luis Cuervas, has hired a private detective to track the errant player, according to local newspaper reports.

Then the on-field disenchantment hit bottom when Maradona was replaced in the league match against Burgos by Sevilla's manager, Carlos Bilardo. Maradona threw his captain's armband to the ground and stormed out of the stadium.

Bilardo was the manager of the Argentinian teams that, inspired by Maradona, won the 1986 World Cup title and reached the final in 1990.

A Good Start in the U.S.

DETROIT — So what gives in the United States? With one match to go, the U.S. Cup '93 has developed into a fine little warmup act for next year's World Cup, which brings soccer to its final frontier.

America's disinterest in the global sport is not going to be charmed away by one well-managed rehearsal. Old habits are hard to kick, and just because Brazilians performed some memorable samba in Washington or just because England, the weary old mother hen, allowed herself to be plucked by the upstart U.S. team, it would be presumptuous to say that the round-ball game has gathered a major convert.

But the signs are good. There are thousands of Americans who no need no bribe to jump on soccer's billion-dollar bandwagon.

We felt their passion. We witnessed their know-

edge in five cities where the U.S. Cup '93 rolled. Brazil and England packed them in at Robert F. Kennedy Stadium in Washington, where a record 54,118 watched Sunday's 1-1 draw.

At the same hour, the United States lost, 4-3, to Germany in front of 53,549 fans at Soldier Field in Chicago. This lunch-time game was America's first live coast-to-coast televised soccer match.

It stretches things just a little bit to observe that Tom Dooley's two goals against Germany match the entire vocabulary he masters for the team with which he was playing. Old Tom, going on 33, born, raised and domiciled in Germany, qualifies for the U.S. squad as the son of a former GI.

The son communicates intuitively with Tab Ramos, Uruguayan by birth and parentage. They get a kick out of playing for the Stars and Stripes along with naturalized South African Roy Wegerle, with the Dutch-born Ernie Stewart and, when he's fit and ready, the El Salvadoran Hugo Perez.

With 13 nationalities on its squad, the United States is its own league of nations. And with its coach, Bora Milutinovic, a Serb who speaks English as his fifth language, with a Finn and a German as assistants, imagine the language when harsh words flow.

But what's good for America is good enough for soccer. Ramos and Dooley showed technical quality beyond England's in Boston, where the United States' 2-0 victory doubled the historic score line set 43 years ago when Haitian Jo Gaejens scored America's goal in a World Cup victory over England.

Better fates may await Dooley & Co. than did Gaejens, who was killed by the Tontoon Macaoutes in Port au Prince in 1984.

Nowadays they don't shoot old pros, they repatriate them. The folks back "home," the Americans, are intrigued enough to pay up to \$400 for a block of four first-round and one second-round matches at the 1994 World Cup.

They are paying up front and blind. The sense of uniqueness, perhaps the euphoria generated by victory over England, prompted a rush of ticket sales on Sunday.

Within a couple of hours almost all seats were sold despite the fact that no one knows who they will be watching. I hope that a hypnotic Brazilian half hour at RFK Stadium has not dented them.

NOT EVEN the Brazilians will be as free in mind and body come the World Cup. They will be overburdened with 52 matches in sapping temperatures, and the first-round format invites caution.

Nevertheless, I would have loved to have had some cynics in the American sporting press — guys who write that soccer has zero appeal and is an incomplete sport because players cannot use their hands — to have seen Brazil play.

The Washington audience needed no instruction book to appreciate this flair. I, with decades behind me, have seldom seen anyone flick the ball up seven times with the same foot, while holding off a German as fierce as tackling as Stefan Effenberg.

Antonio Cereca did that. For good measure, he completed the trickery with a back heel. Hot and bothered in the capital's soaring heat and humidity, we welcomed Cereca's joys like the refreshingly cold shower. With a 3-0 lead, Brazil relaxed, became arrogant and allowed Germany to tie the match at 3-3. Still, I believe that 1994 will be a Latin year, with Brazil or Argentina its champion.

Right now, Americans have seen goals from everyone except the English. In Chicago, on Sunday, Germany lead the United States by 4-1, and was pegged back to 4-3. The German manager, Bertie Vogts, with wry but Freudian humor, quipped: "We played extremely well for 70 minutes, then we remembered we

were the guests here in 12 months and started giving away gifts."

Whether those sweeteners kindle the wakening of American soccer, or whether the circus is just passing through, time will tell. But if the game most of the rest world plays is to find its niche in the American calendar, it must adapt to long established native custom.

Some are progressing. Ian Wright, for example, may not yet have put the ball in the net for England in this tournament, but America's goalkeeper Tony Meola, thinks Wright should join the NBA.

Meola was speaking in the mixed zone, a tunnel below the stands where players are obliged to reveal secrets to the media. Four times, Wright faced the agile goalkeeper, four times he failed to beat him; but what Meola remembered most were the attempts Wright made to break his concentration with foul words.

This produced a sharp repartee between Wright and Meola: "You'll never play in England," Wright taunted the goalkeeper who had been spurned by clubs across the Atlantic.

"The way you are playing, you won't be coming back here either!" retorted the American.

The American won that verbal exchange, and his compatriots have won the right to be taken seriously. A year from now, the United States will definitely start among the 24 World Cup teams; England may not.

Soccer's world is evolving. Many of us rejoice that Brazil's style is influencing more teams than England's physical simplicity, and unless the nation that invented international soccer wises up to the fact that others now match her physical effort but grace the game with skills as well, she will be a bystander at the ball.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

NEW YORK — About 3 percent of U.S. television households tuned in Sunday to the U.S. soccer team's debut on a national broadcasting network.

The 4-3 victory by World Cup champion Germany got a 2.8 overnight rating and a 9 share on ABC, according to figures released Monday by A.C. Nielsen Co. The rating is the percentage of televisions in the country and the share is the percentage of televisions on at the time.

The last soccer match on national network television was the 1986 World Cup final between West Germany and Argentina, which got a 4.1 rating and 13 share. NBC broadcast six matches before the final that year and they averaged a 2.2 rating and a 7 share.

The overnight are taken from 29 major cities, which include eight of the nine World Cup sites next year. If the numbers hold up when the national ratings are released Thursday, it would mean approximately 2.6 million households watched the game.

Neither CBS nor NBC was televising sports opposite Sunday's soccer match, giving it a clear ratings window. U.S. soccer officials were pleased with the outcome.

"It's fantastic. I think it's spectacular," said the U.S. Soccer Federation's chairman, Alan Rothenberg. "It's our first time out and we thought maybe we'd get maybe a 1 or a 1.5. I don't think anybody dreamed we would get that."

By comparison, Sunday night's NBA game between Chicago and Phoenix got a 19.6 rating on NBC. The Buck Open golf tournament on CBS earlier in the day got a 4.0 rating, the Mazda LPGA Championship on NBC got a 2.1 rating, the Detroit Grand Prix auto race on ABC got a 2.9 rating.

In Mainz, Germany, the score was 4-1 Germany, with 20 minutes left in the match with the American crew in Chicago.

Ten million German soccer fans lifted beers to their lips and — bezzzzz. The match went off the air to be replaced by a signal requesting patience. And more patience.

The lone studio editor, the ZDF-TV sports chief Karl Semme explained later, was in the bathroom with an upset stomach when the satellite went down Monday night.

After a six-minute blackout, the signal resumed with the England-Brazil match. No more was heard of their German team until a ZDF news show two hours later.

And Even a Winner, Somewhat, on TV

NEW YORK — About 3 percent of U.S. television households tuned in Sunday to the U.S. soccer team's debut on a national broadcasting network.

The 4-3 victory by World Cup champion Germany got a 2.8 overnight rating and a 9 share on ABC, according to figures released Monday by A.C. Nielsen Co. The rating is the percentage of televisions in the country and the share is the percentage of televisions on at the time.

The last soccer match on national network television was the 1986 World Cup final between West Germany and Argentina, which got a 4.1 rating and 13 share. NBC broadcast six matches before the final that year and they averaged a 2.2 rating and a 7 share.

The overnight are taken from 29 major cities, which include eight of the nine World Cup sites next year. If the numbers hold up when the national ratings are released Thursday, it would mean approximately 2.6 million households watched the game.

Neither CBS nor NBC was televising sports opposite Sunday's soccer match, giving it a clear ratings window. U.S. soccer officials were pleased with the outcome.

"It's fantastic. I think it's spectacular," said the U.S. Soccer Federation's chairman, Alan Rothenberg. "It's our first time out and we thought maybe we'd get maybe a 1 or a 1.5. I don't think anybody dreamed we would get that."

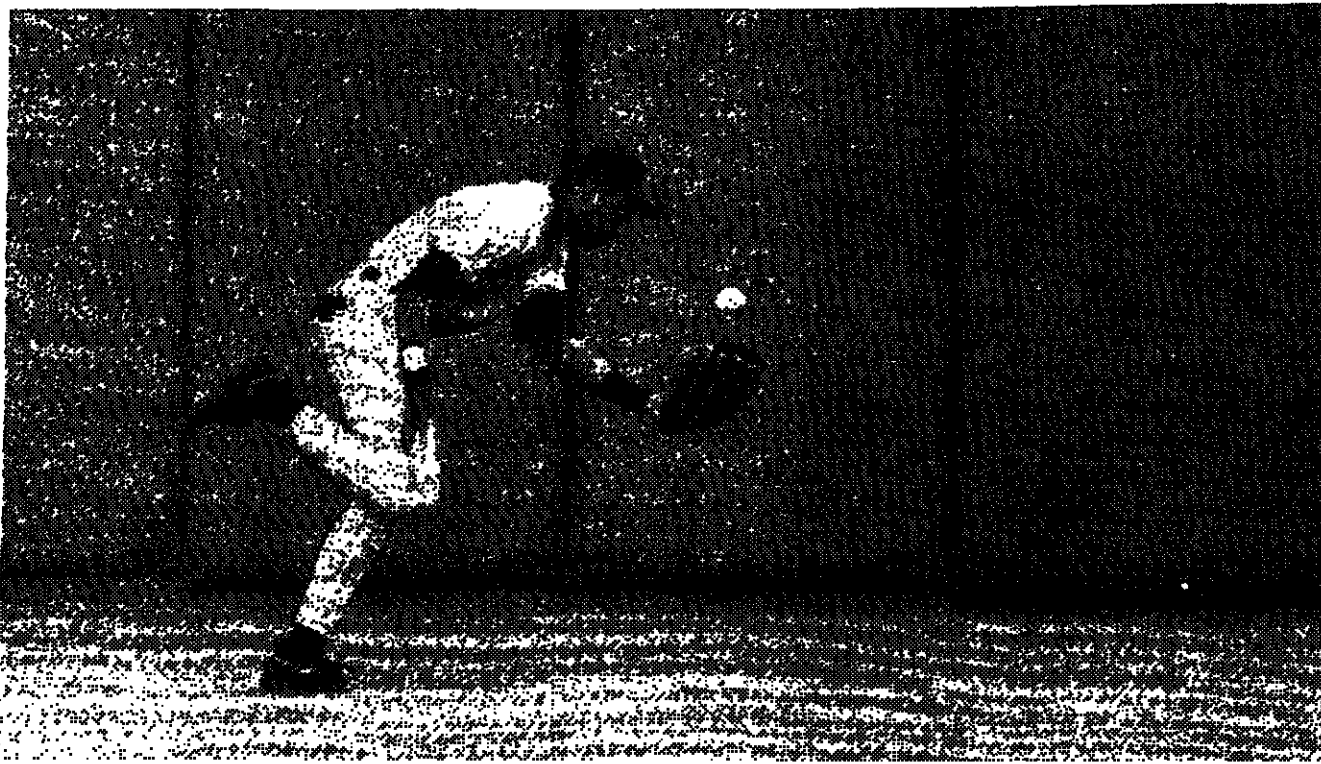
By comparison, Sunday night's NBA game between Chicago and Phoenix got a 19.6 rating on NBC. The Buck Open golf tournament on CBS earlier in the day got a 4.0 rating, the Mazda LPGA Championship on NBC got a 2.1 rating, the Detroit Grand Prix auto race on ABC got a 2.9 rating.

In Mainz, Germany, the score was 4-1 Germany, with 20 minutes left in the match with the American crew in Chicago.

Ten million German soccer fans lifted beers to their lips and — bezzzzz. The match went off the air to be replaced by a signal requesting patience. And more patience.

The lone studio editor, the ZDF-TV sports chief Karl Semme explained later, was in the bathroom with an upset stomach when the satellite went down Monday night.

After a six-minute blackout, the signal resumed with the England-Brazil match. No more was heard of their German team until a ZDF news show two hours later.



The Yankees' Bernie Williams had trouble catching up to Bob Zupcic's single, but then chased the Red Sox with a grand slam homer.

Fielder Bashes Roof Again, Tigers Roll

Cecil Fielder's homers off the roof at Tiger Stadium are keeping the Detroit Tigers atop the American League East.

Fielder's latest tape-measure shot was one of three homers hit by the Detroit Tigers as they beat the Cleveland Indians, 7-3, Monday night. Detroit leads New York and Toronto by four games.

Overall, Fielder has 67 hits in 201 at-bats against Cleveland for a .333 average. Twenty-five of those hits have been home runs, and Fielder has batted in 63 runs against the Indians.

"He just kills us," said the Indians' manager, Mike Hargrove. "I don't know why. If we knew why, we'd do something about it."

Fielder's 13th homer of the year gave the Tigers a 5-1 lead in the third. The ball came within about 3 feet of going over the roof, landing just to the left of the light tower and

rolling back down the roof to fall into the second-deck seats.

He has put a ball on the left-field roof three times, twice this season, and cleared it once. On Aug. 25, 1990, hitting against Dave Stewart.

AL ROUNDUP

Fielder became only the third player — and the first Tiger — to clear the left-field roof at Tiger Stadium. "I never knew how good he was," pitcher David Wells said. "When you're not a teammate, you see him on ESPN or television highlights. "It's just awesome how much power he has," said Wells, who won for the eighth time in nine decisions. "I couldn't even imagine hitting a ball as far as he does."

Yankees 4, Red Sox 0: Bernie Williams hit his first grand slam in the majors on a 1-2 pitch with two outs in the fifth in New York, while Scott Kamieniecki and Bobby Mu-

noz held Boston to three hits in its eighth loss in nine games.

Orioles 8, Brewers 5: David Segui homered during a five-run sixth as Baltimore won in Milwaukee for its 11th victory in 12 games.

The biggest hit of the rally might have been an RBI bloop single by Mark McLemore, a catchable ball that dropped between outfielders Greg Vaughn and Robin Yount.

Twins 4, Blue Jays 3: Shane Mack, who had nothing to show for two triples earlier in the game, ended a seventh-inning tie with an RBI on a weak grounder that rallied Minnesota past visiting Toronto.

The Twins have won five of their last six, while the Blue Jays have lost six of nine.

Mariners 6, Royals 3: Tino Martinez, who drove in four runs, and Jay Buhner each hit their 12th homer of the season while Randy Johnson struck out 15 in eight innings as Seattle defeated Kansas

City for the left-hander's 10th consecutive victory in the Kingdom.

Johnson's 15 strikeouts gave him 121 for the season, most in the major leagues.

Athletics 7, White Sox 3: Rickey Henderson stole two bases and scored two runs, becoming the Athletics' all-time leader in runs scored, as Oakland beat visiting Chicago. Henderson has scored 999 runs for the Athletics, surpassing Bob Johnson's 997, set with the Philadelphia Athletics from 1933-42.

Rookie Brent Gates and Ruben Sierra drove in five runs for the A's after homers by Frank Thomas and Ellis Burks had given the White Sox a 2-0 lead.

Angels 8, Rangers 2: Mark Langston kept his major-league leading ERA at 2.26 with eight innings of five-hit ball, and Tim Lincecum had three hits, one a homer, as California beat visiting Texas. The loss was the Rangers' 14th in 20 games.

Bowman Hired To Coach Red Wings of NHL

DETROIT — The Detroit Red Wings hired Scotty Bowman, a Stanley Cup winner with Montreal and Pittsburgh and the winningest coach in the NHL, as their new coach Tuesday.

Bryan Murray has been both coach and general manager of the Red Wings since coming to Detroit in 1990. He will remain as general manager.

Bowman, 59, became available when the Penguins decided the only way he would return to that team, whose superstars often clashed with him, would be as player development director or as a consultant.

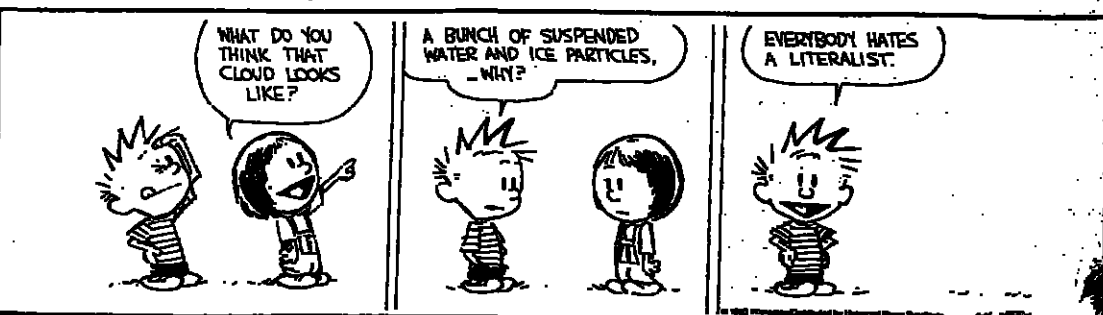
DENNIS THE MENACE



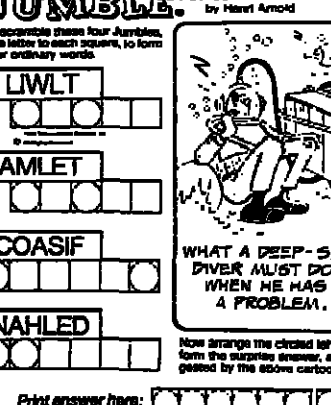
PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES



JUMBLE



BLONDIE



WIZARD of ID



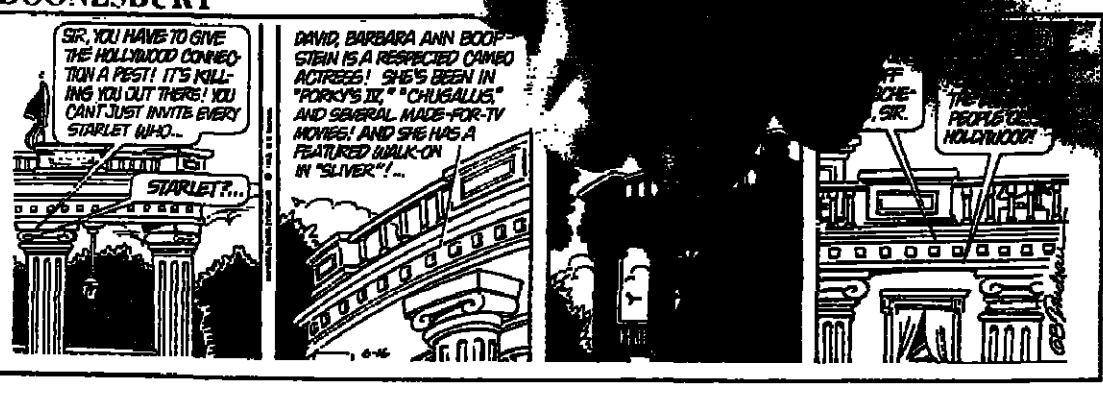
BEEBLE BAILEY



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



GARFIELD



SPOT

Shawn Br...

Tall, and R...

From Mormon...

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

NEW YORK YANKEES 10, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, CLEVELAND INDIANS 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS 8, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

ATLANTA BRAVES 4, PITTSBURGH PIRATES 3

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES 10, WASHINGTON NATIONALS 3

DETROIT TIGERS 7, C

OBSERVER

Jurassic Journalist

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — While doing in The Wall Street Journal the other day, I suddenly felt the hair rising on the back of my neck the way it does when I walk into the darkened parlor and see a long-dead relative peering over my Oxford English Dictionary's small-print edition with a magnifying glass.

The difference was that this sinister Wall Street Journal moment occurred while I was on the back porch in full afternoon sun whereas parlor sightings of long-dead relatives always occur late on misty evenings when the empy marlin pitcher is still fresh with the smell of the juniper berry.

I reread the hair-raising Journal passage to discover what had terrified me. The story had two bylines. Was that it? Maybe. I had never solved the mystery of how two authors can produce a single work at the keyboard. Does one confine himself to hitting letters on the right side of the keyboard while the other hits only letters on the left?

I had once been one of five authors writing something, and it was a catastrophe. It was not a news story, however. It was — no, it was meant to be — a Broadway musical. I still feel the hair rise on the back of my neck whenever I think of that multi-author theatrical enterprise, just as when I walk into a darkened parlor and see . . .

But never mind that, because it wasn't the Journal's two-party byline that had started me. It was the story's reference to the newspaper business as "a mature industry."

You hear that fairly often nowadays: "a mature industry." You may think it refers to prostitution, investment banking, embalming and other such ancient income producers with a proven durability record. Not so. When people who write for The Wall Street Journal say your industry is "mature," they are breaking the bad news gently. What they mean is that your industry is not long for this world, pal.

I'd been aware that people in the immature industries — computer games, TV talk shows, sexy underwear for men — had been saying that print was all washed up, or whatever the new cliché is for kaput. Until this very moment, however, I

hadn't fully realized that I was going the way of the dinosaurs. Probably I wouldn't have realized it now except for the publicity battering I'd been taking for days about "Jurassic Park." This, I'd gathered, was sort of a full-color remake of "King Kong" using outside dinosaurs instead of the outside ape.

It seemed pretty nervy of Steven Spielberg to try to pull it off without Fay Wray, and he must have had doubts too, because the TV hype was stifling. Telegraphic movie reviewers were so hysterical they couldn't stop praising the credibility of the special effects by calling them "incredible."

The plot, I'd learned, rested on the supposition that fooling around with DNA can bring back the dinosaurs. You can see how everything was conspiring to give me a hair-raising experience.

Creation of "a mature industry," I was already trudging into oblivion, just like one of those terrific dinosaurs in Walt Disney's "Fantasia." How long, I wondered, would I lie beneath layers of rock and sand before turning to oil? Eventually I would surely be extracted and shipped to a refinery.

Thus would I, creature of "a mature industry," twice do fiscal service to my country: first by paying the tax on transportation fuels, then by turning into that same splendidly taxable substance.

And that wasn't all. Like Douglas MacArthur, I would return. Steven Spielberg pointed the way. Eventually an antique DNA fragment, plucked from ancient amber, would tempt daredevil scientists. Sitting there on the back porch in the sunlight afternoon, I could see myself, millennia hence, cloned out of the terrifying print-ridden 20th century. I seemed to be in a parlor much like my own except for walls lined with computer games and a TV set that plays "Jeopardy" forever.

The Oxford English Dictionary was gone. I seemed to give off an ancient smell of ink, paper, rejection slips. The man who walked in to my intense disappointment, showed not the slightest sign of terror. "You clones," he said, "will never replace virtual reality." How terrible to be industrially mature.

New York Times Service

Richard Serra's Contentious Sculpture

By John Rockwell

New York Times Service

REYKJAVIK — Richard Serra was in his element. Unfortunately, that element happened to be a rain driven nearly horizontally to the volcanic tundra and mixed with pinpricks of hail. "I love this light," he said, squinting up at the implacable, slate-gray sky. "And I love the look of the piece when it's wet."

He had a point. "Afangar" — the name was taken from an Icelandic epic and means something like "wandering about in a contemplative mood" — consists of nine pairs of hexagonal stone pillars, natural crystalline formations hacked from a quarry in the middle of Iceland and transported to the site. The pairs outline the island like Viking shrines, and although Serra characteristically denies any programmatic intentions, the piece clearly evokes Iceland's rugged, mythic past. When the weather is dry, the stones look light gray and flecked with bird droppings. Wet, they're shiny and black, like Nordic women's Jupterian sentinals in the film "2001."

A couple of days later, on a lovely spring afternoon in May on the grounds of an elegant Baroque chateau an hour's drive from Paris, Serra was in a very different element. "It's always like this," he chuckled, strolling across an expanse of manicured lawn after a sumptuous luncheon in the chateau dining room.

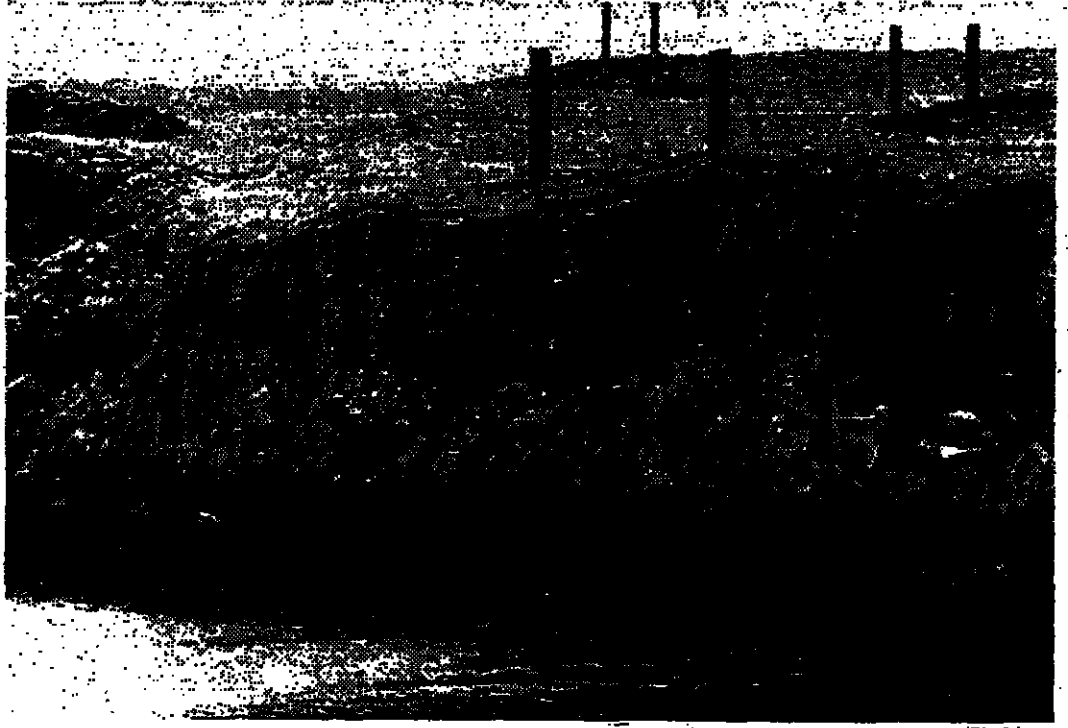
The occasion was the mocking-up of a sculptural project commissioned by the chateau's owner, François Pinault. Pinault started out as a building-supplier merchant in Brittany, but has augmented that into a holding company that controls, among other things, two department-store chains.

His chateau grounds are dotted with giant sculptures by the likes of Picasso, Moore and Mondrian, and inside are paintings by many modern masters. Assuming final contractual details are ironed out soon, and Serra is optimistic that they will be, Pinault will by this fall also possess a Richard Serra sculpture — 10 rectangular pieces of Corten steel deployed in asymmetrical formality in an allée defined by rows of ancient trees. Intense and a little nervous, Serra supervised the positioning of the wooden boxes, painted a deep red rust color, on the lawn. "The models are good," he muttered to himself. "Let's hope the piece is good."

Both of these very different works, and their histories, give an idea of the contrasting reception that Serra has received in his native United States and in Europe. In America, several of his public installations — most notoriously, his "Tilted Arc," removed in 1989 from its lower Manhattan site and "destroyed," as he still puts it bitterly — have provoked acrimonious controversy. Their sensuous curving abstractions, charged with industrial might, strike some as hostile and aggressive.

With private commissions, where individual taste might still seem determinant, negotiations often fall through, too — as one in Los Angeles, on which Serra spent eight months, appears to be doing right now — victims of failed efforts to obtain tax breaks or otherwise suave costs.

In Europe, Serra says, both public and private commissions come from people who understand art and its role in society, whereas Americans are more interested in acquiring resellable investments. "In Europe," he said, "there is a longstanding commitment to art for its social function, not predicated on a secondary sale." Overall, he estimated, 75 percent of his work over the past 20 years has been commissioned and built in Europe. Although he had a show at the Museum of Modern Art



Some of the nine pairs of pillars of Richard Serra's "Afangar," which outline the Icelandic island of Vidley.

in New York in 1986 — "the Modern has been supportive of my work all the way through," he conceded — three other American museums backed out in the wake of the "Tilted Arc" affair. There have been no American museum shows since then, and five in Europe. Serra is convinced he's been stigmatized. "You've given a characterization that becomes an imprint in people's minds," he worried. "I would come back to America and there was such a level of rejection, for years I was glad to get back to Europe."

"Afangar" is located on an island in the Reykjavik harbor called Vidley. The island is sacred to the Icelanders as the site of the first Viking landing 1,000 years ago. Serra had been invited to Iceland to build some sort of piece, but the site he chose turned out to be poised for real-estate development. He spotted Vidley off in the distance and scouted it for days before making a proposal that his Icelandic supporters were dubious about. But the city of Reykjavik and the country of Iceland, which shared the costs, accepted it unanimously.

The piece was installed three years ago, with an opening ceremony featuring recitations of epic poetry, a large beach bonfire, trumpet from the surrounding rocks and much champagne. Since then, it has occasioned little or no public opposition. Partly that is because for most of the year the public consists of a couple of caretakers and a great many birds, several of whom can be found perching on the pillars at any given time. But during the summer, when families bring over visitors from Reykjavik, it has proved a popular attraction, so much so that a stone path has been laid to link the pillars on the south side of the island.

In Paris, a similar interest in Serra's work can be found, combined with a willingness to preserve it for posterity. Pinault seems ready to sign a contract that will ensure the eventual donation of Serra's new piece and the land on which it will stand to the French government. The city of Paris already boasts four Serra sculptures, and others can be found all over the European continent, proudly dominating public plazas and museum courtyards.

Europe's greater receptivity to Serra's work has positive and negative explanations. Part of his problem in the United States comes from his politics — once a member of the Students for a Democratic Society, with a long-haired wild-man look to match, he is still outspokenly leftist, which didn't sit well in the Reagan-Bush years. He can also be blunt to the point of abrasiveness and self-defeatingly pugnaic, as his "Tilted Arc" campaign suggested.

His "be-man Minimalism," as his art was once called, seemed incongruously moralistic amidst the '80s rage for pop and graffiti art. And the '90s climate of hyper-sensitivity and political correctness finds him again at odds with prevailing mores, as an old-fashioned macho white male argu- ment. Two accidents in the installation of his multiton steel sculptures — a worker lost his life in 1971, and another a leg in 1988 — also fueled an image of callous indifference to human life.

Even now, complaining that the public had been denied access to a walk-through sculpture in Paris, he can sound insensitive even if one takes his point. "They closed off my piece because someone got raped in there," he grouched. "People get raped in parking lots, and they don't close them."

PEOPLE

Singer Marion Williams Tops MacArthur Awards

The gospel singer Marion Williams won a \$374,000 MacArthur Foundation "genius grant," the first singer to win one of the prestigious grants from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. The 30 other winners:

- Nancy D. Cartwright, 49, professor at London School of Economics and Political Science, \$300,000; Desmettes Chazotte, 41, professor of mathematics at Princeton University, \$266,000; Maria Luisa Crawford, 53, professor of geology at Bryn Mawr College, \$230,000; Stanley Crouch, 47, critic, playwright and director, \$204,000; Nina C. Ebner, 45, professor of anthropology at University of Iowa, \$235,000; Paul Edward Farmer, 33, anthropologist at Brigham and Women's Hospital at Harvard University, \$220,000;
- Victoria Elizabeth Fox, 48, a research associate at the University of Washington, \$205,000; Ernest J. Gaines, 60, professor of English and creative writing at the University of Southern Louisiana, \$235,000; Pedro Jose Grever Jr., 37, medical director at Miami clinic serving the poor, \$240,000; Thomas G. Gale, 61, senior lecturer at the University of California at Berkeley, \$369,000; Ann Hamilton, 37, visual artist, \$240,000;
- Sokolow Karim, 53, lecturer and essayist, director of the Center for New Historic in Chicago, \$200,000; Ann Lauterbach, 51, Theodore Goodman Professor of creative writing at City College of New York, \$310,000; Stephen Lee, 37, associate professor of literature at the University of Michigan, \$240,000; Carol Levine, 58, director of the Orphan Project, a research organization on children left behind, 45, founder and president of the Rocky Mountain Institute, \$280,000;
- Jane Lubchenco, 45, professor of ecology at Oregon State University, \$280,000; Irmah Watson Lublin, 46, a pediatrician who founded the National Association of Childbearing Centers, \$375,000; Jim Powell, 41, poet and literary critic, \$260,000 or \$265,000; Maggie Proff, 34, research scholar at the University of California at Berkeley, \$225,000; Thomas M. Scanlon, 53, philosophy professor at Harvard, \$320,000; Aaron Shikler, 60, director and doctor of the Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami, \$240,000; William H. Stearns, 54, central figure in the creation of the National Public Radio, \$345,000; Ellen Kanner Stillman, 47, poet, writer and editor, \$200,000; Debra D. Stein, \$200,000; Leonard van der Knip, 40, associate professor of Buddhist and Tibetan studies at the University of Washington, \$255,000; Frank van Hippel, 55, professor at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University, \$330,000; John Edgar Wideman, 52, professor at the University of Pennsylvania, \$255,000;
- Heather Williams, 37, assistant professor of biology at Williams College, \$240,000; Robert H. Williams, 53, senior research physicist at the Princeton University's Center for Energy and Environmental Studies, \$320,000; Henry Thwaiter Wright, 50, professor at the University of Michigan, \$205,000.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 8, 9 & 17

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, North America, Middle East, Latin America, and Oceania. Columns include location, today's high/low, and tomorrow's high/low.



North America: Dallas through Atlanta will have hot weather late this week with no more than a stray afternoon thunderstorm. The heat will expand northward through Memphis, St. Louis and Detroit Thursday and to the East Coast for Friday and Saturday. Showers are likely over the scattered thunderstorms will dot the Rockies.

Table with weather forecasts for Asia, Africa, and Oceania. Columns include location, today's high/low, and tomorrow's high/low.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution for the puzzle of June 15.

If you're going to travel all over the map, here's how to call from almost any point on it.



Table titled 'AT&T Access Numbers' listing international phone numbers for various countries and regions.

AT&T puts the world at your fingertips. Just dial the AT&T access number of the country you're calling for quick, clear connections back to the U.S. and lots of other countries. International calling made simple is all part of The i Plan from AT&T.

Handwritten signature or name in a box.